LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1993

Unrest in Russia **Curbs Reduction** Of Nuclear Arms Ukraine Delays Ratifying

START-1 Agreement

By Steven Erlanger New York Times Service

KIEV — The political unrest in Russia has stalled efforts to

substantially reduce nuclear arsenals in the United States and the

In Ukraine, new fears of Russian nationalism have encouraged an In Ukraine, new fears of Russian nationalism have encouraged an increasingly vocal group of legislators who advocate keeping some nuclear weapons. President Leonid M. Kravchuk promised last year that Ukraine would ratify not only the 1991 U.S.-Soviet agreement reducing nuclear warheads, but also the nonproliferation treaty of 1970, which would oblige it to give up all nuclear weapons.

The breakup of the Soviet Union left nuclear weapons in four republics: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. All but Ukraine have ratified the July 1991 treaty, which called for one-third costs in the nuclear unscheeds on Soviet and U.S. hallistic missiles.

cuts in the nuclear warheads on Soviet and U.S. ballistic missiles. Ukrainian legislators, who are debating the treaty, are hesitant

about giving up the weapons they inherited from the Soviet Union.
Without final ratification by all four successor states of the 1991 accord, known as START-1, and the 1970 pact, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, there is no way Moscow and Washington will ratify a follow-up treaty signed in January by President Boris N. Yeltsin and President George Bush.

That treaty, also resulting from the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks and known as START-2, would eliminate heavy, land-based, multiple-warhead missiles and leave the United States and Russia with about 3,500 warheads each, down from a current total of 21,000. The treaty would eliminate any reasonable hope for a successful attack by either side.

START-2 is built on START-1 and is meaningless without it, but natification of the second treaty can wait for a year or more, senior Western diplomats say. Much more pressing is the first treaty.

When the Soviet Union broke up, Ukraine laid claim to all Soviet

property on its territory, including nuclear weapons.

Mr. Kravchuk and his government have not altered their commitment to ratify both START-1 and the nonproliferation treaty. But some influential legislators now say that while they favor ratifying START-1, subject to certain conditions, Ukraine should

wait before signing the 1970 accord and becoming a nonnuclear "The situation in Russia complicates the process of ratifying START," said Dmytro Pavlychko, the chairman of the parliament's foreign relations committee. "A few days ago, the idea of a fast transition of Ukraine to a nonnuclear state had more support that it

The parliament will ratify START-1, he said. "But I don't think we'll join the nonproliferation treaty very soon," he added. "I think we'll move to be nonnuclear, but at a slower pace. In three or four years, things will calm down in Russia."

Separation of START-1 and the nonproliferation treaty would probably derail both START agreements because the Supreme Soviet of Russia has said it would not implement START-I until See DISARM, Page 5



A child crying Wednesday while running after trucks in a UN convoy taking refugees from Srebrenica. The child had fallen from one of the overcrowded trucks.

Bosnia Convoys Halt After 6 Die in Crush

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Foat Service
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The United Nations on Wednesday suspended food convoys for the besieged town of Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia after six Muslims, including two children, died in a stampede to board trucks for evacuation and in the crush aboard

afterward.
"We're putting this operation on hold until we can get a sufficient UN presence on the ground in Srebrenica and arrange for an organized and dignified evacuation," said Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Ref-ngees in Zagreb, Croatia.

The humanitarian relief operation for Srebrenica, mounted in the face of Bosnian Serbian : ppassion, has turned into a nightmare for the UN relief agency, which has found itself becoming the un-witting accomplice of the Serbian campaign to remove Muslims from their last three enclaves in eastern Bosnia.

On Wednesday, infuriated Muslim authorities in Tuzla, where the Srebrenics evacuees were being taken, ordered the local militia to mine the roads and open fire on the UN trucks to stop the flight of the remaining 30,000 to 40,000 Muslim in the Srebrenica enclave.

UN officials were faced briefly with the situation of finally having gained Serbian cooperation to evacuate women children and the wounded from Srebrenica only to find the evacuees risked being shot or blown up by the Muslims. Finally, the UN High Commissioner's

special envoy to the former Yugoslavia, Jose Marie Mendiluce, rejephoned President Alija Izetbegovic to ask for his inThe convoy was subsequently allowed to continue on to Tuzia.

Mr. Kessler said that the Bosnian Muslim leader supported the evacuation because most of those fleeing Srebrenica were refugees from nearby villages that had already fallen to the Serbs and had found no proper shelter in the crowded town. Its population has swollen from 6,500 to around 20,000 in the last few

However, no Bosnian government official was available in Sarajevo to con-firm or deny whether Mr. Izetbegovic had supported the continued evacuation of people there under the present condi-

Three UN food conveys that have inside it through Serbian lines to Srebren-ica have found themselves overno with

half-starved refugees desperate to leave. They have been taken out a total of about 5,000 people, all of them packed into the trucks with little or no protection from the winter winds.

There have twice been scenes of ma panic and violent struggle as empty UN trucks prepared to depart from the town and thousands of people have fought to get abroad. Four evacuees died earlier in the week from the same causes, one of them a baby who was reportedly in a group of 25 people who fell from one of the overcrowded trucks.

UN officials said pandemonium broke out Wednesday in Sceptenica as residents and refugees joined in a stampede to get aboard 13 departing UN tracks. They said two children were crushed to

See RELIEF. Page 5

North Korea Flouts a UN Deadline on **Nuclear Sites**

It Refuses Inspection By World Arms Agency And Provokes a Crisis

VIENNA - Defiant North Korea flouted a deadline Wednesday to give international inspectors access to its nuclear installations. thrusing a new crisis upon the United Nations.
Word of North Korea's refusal came as the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency convened with what appeared to be little chance of acting effectively to win

Yun Ho Jin, a senior North Korean diplo mat, said his government's position remained unchanged. He said North Korea "is always ready to consult and discuss the implementation of the miclear safeguards agreement, except at the two sites at Yongbyon."

By excluding Yongbyon from scrutiny, North Korea was keeping the United Nations' nuclear watchdog agency from the very instal-lations that Western intelligence describes as the heart of an illicit nuclear weapons program.

While it was clear that North Korea had no intention of honoring the agency's deadline of midnight Wednesday to permit inspections, it was anything but certain that the agency's governors would move with speed.

The agency has no powers of its own to make a member nation comply with its requests, but it can call on the UN Security Council to take

After a day of meetings of the board at the International Atomic Energy: Agency head-quarters in Vienna, David Kyd, the agency's chief spokesman, said no decisions had been

"A draft resolution has been tabled by Australia on behalf of 21 member states and it will be up to the chairman to determine whether it can go through without a vote," he said. Debate would continue on Thursday, he added.

Agency decisions usually are based on una-nimity. So the scheduling of a formal vote would mean that some members of the board were opposed to intervention by the Security Council, in the probable form of economic

The draft resolution called for the issue to be taken up at the United Nations. Syria and Libya jonied China in opposing the move, saying the matter was best dealt with by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

China, one of the five permanent members of

the Security Council with a veto, and a traditional ally of North Korea's, opposes an embar-go, saying it could drive President Kim Il Song into a corner and possibly provoke a violent

The present crisis was foreshadowed by was withdrawing from the international agreement requiring it to accept inspections of sus-pected nuclear sites.

Contending that North Korea remained bound by the treaty until early June, the agency set the Wednesday deadline for compliance. ۔ نہیں۔ د 2′

In Washington, senior U.S. government officials had concluded that North Korea was determined to proceed with its nuclear weapons program even if it meant giving up any chance

for improved ties with the West. They did not view North Korea's drive for a clear bomb as some sort of bargaining chip that can be bought off with economic or political rewards by the United States, Japan and South Korea. In addition, the U.S. government

See KOREA, Page 2

China's Secretive Arms Buildup Is Making Asian Neighbors Jittery

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE - China's failure to disclose the full scale of its military spending or make public details of its defense purchases is far-ning suspicions among Asian countries that Beijing is seeking to be a dominant regional

Such suspicion is dangerous because it is a major factor spurring a substantial arms buildup by many countries in the region that fear the prospect of a strong and assertive China. Malaysia's prime minister, Mahathir bin Mo-hamad, said recently that "the most worri-

some" development in East Asia was the growing strength of China. He cautioned that the re-equipment of the ed Chinese armed forces, mainly with modern

anons bo ent cheaply from Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union, "may cause Japan to balance the strength of China.

Some Asian governments are concerned that a combination of U.S. economic difficulties, intensifying trade friction between America and Japan, and the end of the Soviet threat may eventually lead to then withdrawal of American forces from Japan and Japanese rearmament on a huge scale.

Japan's offensive capability is still limited despite having the third largest military budget in the world, said Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta.

"But that can change very quickly," he add-Mr. Jusuf said that China's assertiveness in

the South China Sea, together with "the increase of her defense budget which is not transparent," had caused Japan and other countries in the region to question why the Chinese military needed to have new weapons such as jet lighters, missiles and possibly an aircraft

The Chinese government recently announced a 12.4 percent increase in military spending for 1993 to about \$7.5 billion.

It is the fourth year in a row that Beijing has substantially bolstered the military budget.

Specialists said that since the publicly disclosed budget did not include money spent on new equipment, weapons research or demobilization of officers, actual spending was likely to be about double the officially declared level. ficial data grossly underestimate the real cost of China's defense budget," said Desmond Ball, a regional military specialist in the Stategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University in Canberra.

To illustrate the point, he said that official Chinese figures for 1988 put the military budget at \$6.9 billion. Australia's military budget in that year was \$5.9 billion.

Yet China's armed forces numbered about three million while Australia had fewer than 100,000. China had about 8,000 main battle tanks, 56 major warships and 4,000 fighters. Australia had 103 tanks, 10 major warships and

fewer than 100 fighters. Jonathan Pollack, a specialist on Asian stra-tegic affairs at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monicloak of secrecy over its military programs and plans, it was "easy for the outside world to fall prev to alarmist scenarios."

But it was equally easy, he warned, for Chinese military authorities to "move ahead without regard for the interests and concerns of their neighbors." Some Southeast Asian nations such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore are seeking to

break down these barriers of secrecy by promoting exchange visits of senior military planners and officers with China. The Malaysian defense minister, Najib Ra-

zak, said that by exchanging views on mutual interests and concerns, the armed forces of China and its neighbors could help reduce mistrust and build confidence in the region.



Simone Veil, the new minister of health, social and urban affairs, after a meeting Wednesday of France's new cabinet. Prime Minister Balladar said he would visit Germany. Page 4.

Amato Says End of Rule Is Near

ROME (Reuters) - Prime Minister Giuliano Amato of Italy, whose government has been crippled by a series of corruption-related resignations, said Wednesday that his administration was reaching "the end of its life cycle."

He said on Italian television that he had taken over the vacant Finance Ministry portfolio himself because "the life cycle of this government is coming to an end and an interim solution shows the provisional nature of this government, something which I don't plan to remedy." President Oscar Lnigi Scaliaro spent Wednesday meeting possible members of a proposed national salvation government. Earlier article, Page 4.

Yen

General News Congressional Democrats reached agreement on President Clinton's budget plan. Page 3.

Health/Science Evidence is mounting that pre-Columbian America was not a pristine wilderness. Page 6. Japan's financial markets ex-Page 15.

nect a little bang.

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A Twice-Told Tale: How Gifted Writer **Worked His Magic**

NEW YORK - Michael Collins is, by many accounts, a gifted roung writer whose stories about Ireland paint a vivid and wretched picture of his native country.

But apparently the best story Mr. Collins made up recently is not in his debut collection, "The Man Who Dreamt of Lobsters" (Random House), a book that Sandra Scofield praised in The New York Times Book Review as "brave and wildly original."
About two years ago, when Mr. Collins had finished writing his

book and was eager to get it published, he met David Chalfant, who had just started his own literary agency. Mr. Collins told a sad tale of how he signed a contract with a new, upstart publishing house on the Isle of Man called Matavia Ltd., how he was paid an advance of £5,000 (\$7,450) and how, just after the book was put into galleys, the

publisher reneged on the deal.

He asked Mr. Chalfant to represent him in getting back the rights to the book and in finding a new publisher, Mr. Chalfant read the manuscript, was impressed by the stories and agreed to take on Mr. Collins, his first "real client," as he called him.

Chalfant called Matavia's London representative, a certain Pat McGuire, and, he said, "gave her a stern talking to about how she was arresting my client's development and hurting his career and how she had a legal obligation to revert his rights back to him."

Miss McGuire referred him to the publisher's managing director, who finally capitulated and agreed to revert the rights. Given the delay and their own responsibility for failing to publish his book, the

company agreed to let Mr. Collins keep his advance. After submitting the manuscript to several British publishers, Mr. Chalfant negotiated a deal with Jonathan Cape for double the original advance. The book was published in 1992, to positive reviews, under the title "The Meat Enters." He sold paperback rights to Phoenix House and American hard-cover rights to Random House.

All in all, thought Mr. Chalfant, an unusually happy ending.
But the story didn't, in fact, end there. A few weeks ago, Mr.
Chalfant was talking on the telephone with Mr. Collins, who is
studying for his doctorate in English literature at the University of

You know those professional-looking page proofs? Mr. Collins said. I did them up on my home computer. Matavia Ltd.? I made it See AUTHOR, Page 2

Branches a termination and the contract of the

With the occupied territories shut indefinitely, policemen checked Palestinians' identities Wednesday at a Jerusalem roadblock.

Jewish Settlers: Murder's Moral Debate

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service

BET EL. Israeli-Occupied West Bank -When a Jewish settler, Yoram Skolnick, fatally fired his Uzi submachine gun last week at a Palestinian who had stabbed another senter and was bound hand and foot, the event reverberated across the hilltop Jewish communities

"We are all Skolnick," proclaimed a banner unfurled at the gate of Kiryat Arba, a Jewish settlement near Hebron, not far from where Mr. Skolnick killed the Palestinian Mr. Skolnick told the police he fired eight

times and wanted to averge the wave of Arab attacks on Jews. "I shot him to teach the Arabs a lesson," he

So far this mouth, 15 Israelis have been killed

in violence, including two hit by a truck driven by a Palestinian in an incident that is still being investigated to determine whether it was an socident or deliberate. In the same time, 26 Palestinians have been

killed, many of them in clashes with the army in the Gaza Strip. While the police have said they intend to

charge Mr. Skolnick with murder, many of the 110,000 Jews who live in 140 settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip see the event in a different light.

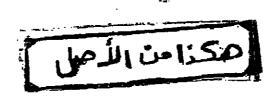
They are angry and fearful at the surge of attacks on Israeli Jews, they said, and although some had reservations about shooting a person who was already apprehended and tied up, they expressed understanding of Mr. Skolnick's

While not typical of all Israelis, the fears voiced by the Jewish settlers are increasingly being heard across the country. With each new attack, panic spreads and frustration deepens.

Waves of violence have occurred before, but the latest surge has been extraordinary in scope and profoundly worrisome to Israeli Jews, because the toll of death and injury has leaped beyond all expectations, and because the stabbings and shootings have been carried out not only in the occupied territories but within Israel itself.

In the living room of David Frankel, a high school principal, several residents of Bet El who had gathered after dinner on Sunday responded emotionally to the bloody news of the last few weeks, including a report that a Jewish contrac-

See ISRAEL, Page 2



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Beijing Accelerates Preparations for Hong Kong's Return

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service BEIJING - China raised the stakes in the war of nerves over Hong Kong on Wednesday by having its National People's Congress approve a special advisory committee to prepare for the return of the

China had said earlier that it would wait good economic relations with Britain. until 1996 - a year before the colony returns to Chinese sovereignty - to set up a panel to prepare for the reabsorption of

Hong Kong.
Prime Minister Li Peng, conducting his first news conference in two years, gave no people in Hong Kong fear that China countries," Mr. Li told 500 Chinese and the press conference live, Mr. Li laughed

in an extreme case into a shadow govern-

there was "little time" before the transition not be affected to a certain extent." in 1997. He tried to reassure the business

"We hope the current Chinese-British dispute on the Hong Kong issue will not

"However, if the current relationship should deteriorate, I'm afraid that it can-Mr. Li defended the step, saying that not be said that the economic relations will

China is furious with Chris Patten. the community that China wanted to maintain good economic relations with Britain. Hong Kong governor, for introducing leg-islation earlier this month to broaden de-But he also repeated suggestions that mocracy throughout the territory. Officials the dispute over democracy in Hong Kong Kong for nearly 150 years without any effort to introduce democracy and say that there is no reason to do so now.

Seeming relaxed and constantly beamdetails about the new committee, but some affect economic relations between the two ing at the television cameras that broadcast

session that ended Wednesday.

term of prime minister.

"Their confidence has enabled me to be central controls. China could punish Britain economically if in Beijing note that London ruled Hong re-elected as the prime minister of the People's Republic of China," Mr. Li said, to a question about the government's use of laughing as if embarrassed by the question, troops to suppress the democracy movement in June 1989.

could turn it into a rival authority to the foreign reporters gathered in the Great British-run government in the territory, or Hall of the People.

He acknowledged publicly for the first cent of the Congress delegates had not time that there was a growing risk of inflation. supported his re-election at the legislative tion, a problem that contributed to wideession that ended Wednesday.

It was the first hint that the Chinese ing the spring of 1989. Mr. Li said that the ublic had that some of the delegater had public had that some of the delegates had leaders had decided to adopt "positive voted against Mr. Li. who was the only measures to solve the problems," adding candidate on the ballot for the five-year that they would do this by deepening economic restructuring rather than by using

The prime minister responded solemnly

"I think we have already drawn a conclutogether with my colleagues to perform my forty mission to build China into a prospersion on that issue. "he said, turning to the next question.

Security Forces Block Palestinian Workers

JERUSALEM — In retaliation for attacks against Israelis, the army sealed the occupied West Bank on Wednesday and loosened rules on making arrests.

The move in effect shuts out workers from the occupied territories because the Gaza Strip has been closed since Monday over the earlier killing of a Jewish settler. Long lines of cars and buses built up at checkpoints around Jerusa-

lem but soldiers turned away vehi-

cles with the blue number plates

issued to Palestinians in the territo-The closure of the occupied lands paralyzed many construction sites in Israel, and the nation's contractors association announced that it would dismiss all 65,000 Palestinian workers and try to replace them with Israelis, Farms, garages and small workshops were also

Police Minister Moshe Shahal proposed a permanent ban on all private West Bank and Gaza cars from entering Israel and said he had the support of most govern-

ment ministers for it. If the cabinet approved a perma-nent ban, that would drastically cut the number of Palestinian workers in Israel and deal a severe blow to the Palestinian economy. Most of cials said.

the 110.000 Palestinians working in

Israel get there in private cars.
Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin issued the order barring all 1.8 million Palestinians from entering Israel after two policemen were shot to death Tuesday in central Israel. Fifteen Israelis have now been killed by Palestinians since March.

During the same period, 26 Palestinians, including six children, were killed by Israelis, many of them in clashes with the army in the Gaza Strip.

"We sealed the territories for an unlimited period of time to bring calm and tranquility and to stop this friction between the two entities, the two peoples," said Mr. Ra-bin's spokesman, Gad Ben-Ari.

But Hanan Ashrawi, the spokeswoman for the Palestinian negotiating team at the Middle East peace talks, said the crackdown would only heighten frustration.

"I think the closure is an escalation of collective punishment." Mrs. Ashrawi said. "It will contribute to the causes" that have created "the cycle of violence."

The army said it strengthened forces in the occupied lands but gave no figures. Soldiers were given at armed Palestinians, military offi-



A LAST LOOK AT BUSINESS IN BELJING PARLIAMENT — A minority delegate to the National People's Congress of China reading a copy of a final report before the annual session of the parliament was concluded on Wednesday in the capital.

(Continued from page 1) tor had been stabbed hours before

by his workers in Gaza. As they talked in this settlement 13 kilometers north of Jerusalem, a Foreign Ministry employee was stabbed while jogging in a Jerusa-lem park. On Monday, another settler in Gaza was stabbed and killed

as he worked in his greenhouse. Mr. Frankel said he had started carrying his gun recently, even to the school, and-others said that though most of them have lived in the West Bank for years and have been through stone attacks by Palestinians, they said the latest surge of violence was one of the most frightening and troubling in recent memory.

For the last nine months, the Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza have been increasingly irritated as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin cut the subsidies and political support they had received under the previous government.

But judging by recent events, the anxiety has turned to fury. In some settlements, the residents have taken to burning tires and stoning Arab cars at night, and there have been increasing reports of Jews shooting at Palestinians.

In the Skolnick case, the Palesunian, Musa Suleiman Abu Sabha, 20, had been taken into custody by Jewish settlers on a security patrol when he was found walking on the perimeter of Sussya, a settlement

While being driven in the pa-trol's jeep, he thrust a knife into the shoulder of one of the settlers, lightly wounding him. The patrol

radioed for help.

When the settlers searched Mr.

Bonn and Dutch Plan Army Corps

BONN - Germany and the Netherlands have signed an agreement to form a joint army corps of 50,000 men by 1995, the third such unit Germany has arranged with its

The corps will be part of NA-TO's forces and other alliance members will be welcome to participate. Defense Ministers Volker Rühe of Bonn and Relus ter Beek of the Netherlands said.

The unit will be made up of at least one division from each country. Germany formed a similar corps with France last year, describing it as the nucleus of a future European army, which other states could join. That unit was formed outside NATO.

Sabha, the police said, they found a grenade. Mr. Skolnick heard the radio call for help, and when he arrived, he shot and killed the Palestinian - after his feet and hands

Haetzni, a rightist former legislator, said at the arraignment that Mr. Skolnick did not commit murder because it was not premeditated and because he thought the Pal-

Sabha at the time of the shooting.

looking for us and no one is doing anything." Mr. Frankel said.
He recalled that the police had urged Israelis to defend themselves.

said, "There is an overwhelming sense that, first you identify with this guy — oy, what a pity on him! You don't identify with the Arab. He's a murderer." But, she added later, "It's not a question — if the guy was bound, they should not have shot him."

if the Palestinian had not been tied up, he should have been killed. "Is in London were extremely professional and polite." he said. "I just it moral not to tie him down, and to kill him? Of course!"

he felt the army had not responded forcefully enough to the latest at-"If an Arab picks up a stone to

this approach would allow "a large area of legitimate action" and create a "deterrent" against violence. "I am a person who does not want to kill," he added, "I don't want to have to be a killer. It both-

ers me being prodded as an individual and as a nation to carry out acts I find morally justified, but spiritually tainted. It makes me sad. "What gives me a feeling of despair is, I don't believe the Arabs want peace with us," he said. "If I thought the peace negotiations had a chance, I would make the sacri-

to show strength. That is what the

Arabs understand.

had been bound.

Mr. Skolnick's lawyer, Elyakim estinian was holding a grenade.

But the police said the grenade ad already been taken from Mr. Mr. Frankel, a father of six who has a long beard and wears a skullcap, said Mr. Skolnick was think-

ing in a climate of lear. "In the guy's mind is, They are

"The police said we're the soldiers — we're not going to let them get out alive," he said. "You add get out alive," he said. "You add the gun, and a drop of craziness. I AUTHOR: can imagine the man going crazy, the adrenaline is going through him, he probably shot eight times before people knew what was hap-

His wife, Toba, also a teacher,

Mr. Frankel said, however, that Chaim Silberstein, vice president

of a Bet El construction firm, said

throw, you should be permitted to shoot to kill," he said, adding that

stand on their own merit," he said. Mr. Collins, completely unshee-pishly, said he had been driven to this fiction through fear that the publishing industry was notoriousunwelcoming to novice writers. To boister his own confidence, he

said, he had told people that he was in the midst of getting his book published, "and then I couldn't very well ask them questions about how you go about getting pubfice. But the government completelished. ly misunderstands the Arab inten-He said other struggling writers tions. The only way we can get frequently ask how he broke into peace is through strength. We have

ISRAEL: Murder, a Moral Debate KOREA: Pyongyang Flouts a UN Deadline on Atom Arms Inspections (Continued from page 1)

analysts have concluded, international economic sanctions will not succeed in stopping North Korea, either.

"We don't see anything that's politically fea-sible that would bring them to their knees," a senior U.S. official acknowledged. David E. Sanger of the New York Times reported earlier from Tokyo:

South Korea, Japan and China disagree sharply about how to respond to the North Korean refusal, and there is growing concern that a misstep could renew hostilities in one of

The differences center on whether North Korea should be subjected to harsh sanctions - including an embargo that would cut off petroleum supplies — for pulling out of the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons, or whether it should be enticed to rejoin the treaty with promises of aid and an end to its political

Behind the maneuvering, Asian and American diplomats say a more fundamental debate

The Magic Works

(Continued from page 1)

up. The contract? A concoction

that a law student at Notre Dame

helped me to write. Pat McGuire?

My kid sister living in London. The managing director? My sister doing

"I was pretty surprised, but Mi-chael is so talented I wouldn't put anything past him," Mr. Chalfant

said. Even in retrospect, he said, he

can see how he was taken in. "The

so-called Matavia people I spoke to

figured they had started up a com-

pany and took on more than they could handle. Actually the whole

thing did a lot for my confidence. I

thought, 'I undid his original con-

tract. He got to keep his advance

and got more money from the new publisher. I was pretty pleased with myself."

In the end, though, Mr. Chalfant said, Mr. Collins needn't have in-vented his elaborate tale. "The sto-

ries were clearly good enough to

publishing: "I just say 'dogged per-

severance and leave it at that."

a different accent.

is under way: Should countries in the region be willing to live with a nuclear-armed North Korea, or should the government in Pyongyang be forced to give up its nuclear project?

That question has created odd alliances. China, which fought alongside North Korea during the Korean War, and South Korea, the North's enemy for 45 years, both fear pushing Pyongyang too hard. In different ways they have been urging caution and quiet diplomacy, telling the West to do nothing that North Korea might

South Korean officials, who just a few years ago were urging other countries to take a hard-line against the North, now say they fear that the North Koreans could lash out at their neighbors if they see a chance that the rule of Kim Il Sung and his son, Kim Jong Il, might

crumble under pressure.

A collapse of the government in Pyongyang strikes as much fear in South Korean officials as renewed hostilities do: it could trigger a flood of refugees and bankrupt the South with the costs of requisition the Korean Peningulal.

the costs of reunifying the Korean Peninsula. In contrast, Japanese officials say that while

they favor a diplomatic solution, they cannot tolerate living next to a nation with nuclear arms, particularly one that is developing missiles capable of striking Western Japan.

U.S. officials, while quick to stress that they do not want to corner North Korea, say their chief priority is to preserve the integrity of the inspection process that North Korea has reject-

If North Korea is seen to gain some advan-tage by withdrawing from the Nonproliferation Treaty, U.S. diplomats in Asia argue, other countries would be quick to follow.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher gave the first hints of what kind of sanctions the Clinton administration is pressing for, telling a House appropriations subcommittee that he might favor denying the North oil, gas, and other raw materials.

Japan has made it clear that it would support such an embargo. But right now it seems likely that China would veto such sanctions in the Security Council.

(Reuters, AFP, LAT)

EUROPEAN

TOPICS Equality for Community Nationals

Vs. Free Culture for Spaniards

One of the first steps taken by the Spanish Socialist government when it came to power was to throw open the doors of the country's museums to all Spaniards. Foreigners continued to have to pay, but locals could visit the Prado or any of the other 140 state-run museums without spending a peseta. The European Community does not look kindly

on such discrimination against other EC nationals. It has offered Madrid two choices: Everyone pays, or no one. The Treasury frowns on the latter option; but the former would play into the hands of the Socialists' opponents who, with elections approaching, miss no chance to accuse Prime Minister Felipe Gonazález's party of reneging on

In the end, entry fees for all seem unavoidable. But the government insists no one will be deprived of culture on pecuniary grounds: Museums will be free for all at least one day a week.

Around Europe

Crib deaths have dropped by more than half in England and Wales since the government began a campaign to urge parents to put babies to sleep on their backs. Cases of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome fell to 326 in the first nine months last year from 723 a year earlier. A 1991 TV campaign also urged parents not to wrap babies up too tightly. and advised mothers against smoking during pregnancy or after birth. Now the government is being criticized for not acting sooner, conclusive find-ings on crib deaths were published in 1990.

interest in the German language has grown in Romania, as it has in other East European countries, since the fall of communism. More Romanian students still study French, English and Russian, in that order, but demand for German instruction has jumped. At the same time, a teacher shortage has grown more acute. This is partly because, since doors opened to emigration, the number of ethnic Germans in the country has dropped, from a high of about 360,000 to 119,000 at the beginning of this year.

An ambitious new land link between Copenhagen and Maimo, Sweden, is due for completion on June 27, 1999. The 16.5 kilometers of bridges and tunnels being built for cars and trains are being advertised to Swedes as a link not just to Denmark but to Europe, and as a boon to the local economy. But ecologists worry that construction work - the project is being built at a cost of \$3 billion by a consortium backed by both governments — will have an unhealthy effect on the ecologically fragile

At least some English pubs will be open to chil-èren if Home Secretary Kenneth Clarke has his way. A 1933 law bans children from the smokefilled "public houses." But Scotland has successfully opened some pubs to families. And as one beer industry spokesman said, it seems foolish for children "to have to drink their lemonades outside in the parking lot." Not everyone is happy about Mr. Clarke's proposed change. "A pub." said one client, "is a place for adults." For now, they can drink in peace: no change is expected for at least

Thousands of former East German apparatchiks and secret policemen are driving luxury autos they expropriated during the confusion of German reunification, Berlin police say. As many as 10,000 cars. ranging from limousines used by top politi-cians to Ladas used by the Stasi secret police or Interior Ministry officials, are listed as missing.

A French brewery, Fisher, has found a use for by-products of the beer-making process: It plans a new line of soft drinks for dogs and cats. To be sold in six-packs, the nonalcoholic beverages are said to have a particularly tonic effect on animals feeling run-down or stressed-out (after a hard day chasing the mailman?). The drinks — "Mon Toutou" for dogs and "Mon Titi" for cats - will be testmarketed in Japan before being offered elsewhere.

Brian Knowlton

WORLD BRIEFS

A 6th Suspect Named in N.Y. Blast

NEW YORK (AP) -A new name was added Wednesday to the list of

suspects in the bombing of the World Trade Center. The new suspect, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, has not been arrested but was included in an indictment that also includes Mahmoud Abu Halima, the alleged organizer of the Feb. 26 bombing. The new names were the only changes from the indictment previously handed up against two 25-year-

old suspects. Nidal A. Ayyad and Mohammed A. Salameh. Four men are charged with using explosives to maliciously damage and destroy the World Trade Center, resulting in the death of six people. A fifth man, Bilal Alkaisi, 26, has been charged with aiding and abetting the bombing but has not yet been indicted. Prosecutors said a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Yousef, 25, who had previously lived at the same Leven Circ. Many Levent residence on Mr. Salamber. the same Jersey City, New Jersey, residence as Mr. Salameh.

Cuba Economy Is Seen Near Collapse

MIAMI (AFP) - Cuba's cash-strapped economy could collapse by July, according to a report released by Cuban exiles who said the information came from an adviser close to President Fadel Castro. Cuba's spokesman in Washington, Jose Ponce, said the report "mixed fact with

The 10-page document, dated November 1992, was made public by the Cuban American National Foundation, a rightist exile group based in Miami. The group's chairman, Jorge Mas Canosa, said the study will prepared by the executive committee of Cuba's council of ministers and sees the complete collapse of the national economy in eight months, or by July 1993.

Cuba's foreign reserves fell to \$12.3 million, sugar exports - Cuba's closes foreign reserves fen to \$125 minuon, sugar exports—closes biggest money-earner—have plummeted and the already-shaky transportation system will collapse by half way through this year, the report said. It added that Cuba's gross national product had descended to just 37 percent of 1986-1989 levels and was still falling.

South Africa Checks Transkei Traffic

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South African troops were setting up roadblocks at border crossings with the Transkei black homeland to prevent terrorist attacks, the government said Wednesday.

A judicial commission reported last week that radical blacks received

training in the Transkei and launched attacks on South African whites from the homeland. All road traffic from the Transkei into South Africa would be searched, and travelers would be required to show passports, according to a government statement. But the homeland was not being sealed off, as reported in some newspapers, officials said.

A separate government statement said President Frederik W. de Klerk

would meet Thursday with the Transkei leader, Major General Bantu Holomisa, to discuss the situation. The meeting originally was set for next week. Mr. Holomisa, who refused to present evidence to the judicial commission, has rejected its findings. He called the roadblocks a belicose

Iran Vows to Resist U.S. Pressure

countries and international financial institutions.

TEHRAN (AFP) -- Iran vowed Wednesday it would not bow to U.S. pressure after Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher called it an international outlaw" and called for a halt to Western assistance. "The United States wants to prevent Iran from carrying out its independent policy, and is going to intensify its pressure using every means," the official Tehran Radio said in a commentary. It said Washington wanted to stop it receiving loans from Western

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UN Begins Cambodia Naval Patrols

PHNOM PENH (AFP) — The United Nations said Wednesday it had begun armed naval patrols to protect ethnic Vietnamese fleeing Cambodia by the thousands to escape Khmer Rouge violence.

The patrols would "provide a presence to deter acts of violence and deter extortions," the spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in

Cambodia, Eric Falt, said. They will also defend the people if they are attacked," he said. "They will have the right to deter any aggression, using force if necessary," More than 1,000 boats carrying Vietnamese families were heading for the Vietnamese border via the river running from Toule Sap-Lake, Mr. Falt

Singapore University Fires Lecturer

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Singapore's national university has fired a lecturer who ran as an opposition candidate against the governing People's Action Party in a recent by-election. It accused him of dishones-

A spokesman for the National University of Singapore said Wednesday that it notified Chee Soon Juan, 30, last month that it would terminate his employment on June 17. The university accused him of using 226 Singapore dollars (\$137) from its research grant to send his wife's academic papers by courier service to a U.S. university. The university also accused Mr. Chee of trying to mislead his department head. S. Vasoo, a governing party member of Parliament, when asked to

explain the expense.

Mr. Chee, who has taught in the social work and psychology department for three years, said that he had done no wrong and that the dismissal was "political retaliation" for his opposition activities.

Asian Rights Meeting Assails West

BANGKOK (AP) — Participants at an Asian human rights conference told Western nations Wednesday that they should put their own house in order before criticizing alleged rights abuses in the Third World. Official delegates from 49 Asia-Pacific countries and observers from other regions and private organizations made their comments on the third day of the Asian preparatory meeting for the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in Vienna in June. The Asian meeting will try

to work out a common Asian stand to take to Vienna. Mohammed Javad Zanif, deputy foreign minister of Iran, said the Western nations did "not present an ideal, feasible or practical model," while the representative of Burma said that criticism of his country was "mainly due to lack of understanding of the Burmese mind and the Burmese general character."

For the Record

China has picked its UN representative, Li Daoyn, 60, a career diplomat, to serve as its next ambassador to the United States, replacing Zhu Qizhen, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The U.S. State Department has ended a warning against travel to New Delhi, saying there was no longer any reason for U.S. citizens to avoid the city. The State Department had encouraged U.S. citizens to defer travel to New Delhi on March 15 after receiving information suggesting a

to New Delin on March 15 after receiving information suggesting a heightened threat of attacks on foreigners there. (Reuters)
Bulgarian air traffic controllers launched a series of daily one-hour strikes on Wednesday to protest a government decision to use some air traffic control revenues for military air services. (Reuters)
Hertz will become the first international auto-rental company to do business in Albania, company officials said Tuesday. Kompas, the company representing Hertz in Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia, will open a hearth at Tirana airmort. branch at Tirana airport.

branch at Tirana airport.

Norwegian SAS pilots have threatened a 24-hour strike Friday in support of a demand for higher pensions. The action could cancel 300 Scandinavian Airlines flights to the United States, Asia and Europe. SAS pays Norwegian pilots 48 percent of their final pay in pensions, while Swedish and Danish pilots get 55 percent.

P&O European Ferries took delivery Wednesday of the biggest English Channel passenger ferry and will put it in service Monday, anticipating the competition of the opening pert wear of an undersea will turned The

the competition of the opening next year of an undersea rail tunnel. The 28,500-ton Pride of Burgundy is as long as two football fields and has seven-lane vehicle decks that can hold 120 articulated trucks or 600 cars. On the upper decks, 1,320 passengers can be accommodated. (Reuters)
Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) has introduced four new European destinations, the airline announced Wednesday. They are Lyon; Saloniki, Greece; Luxembourg, and Gdansk, Poland. (AFP)

WEEK THE LIFE OF THE TRIB

MONDAY SPORTS

STYLE

Wednesday

STAGE

Thursday HEALTH/SCIENCE LEISURE Saturdau-Sunday

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FIRST 100 DAYS / A FAST START

White House Looking to Ease Out FBi Chief

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is exploring ways WASHINGTON—The Clinton administration is exploring ways to allow the embattled FBI director, William S. Sessions, to resign from office gracefully, a strategy that could delay his departure for months rather than weeks, according to senior officials.

Although the Justice Department, concluding that Mr. Sessions had abused his office, issued a searing ethics report in the waning days of the Bush administration, senior Clinton administration officials are known to regard his conduct as "foolish, not corrupt." Even so, the report by the department's internal watchdog unit

Even so, the report by the department's internal watchdog unit triggered "a series of events" that have made his position untenable. officials acknowledged. The report prompted Mr. Sessions to question the loyalty of the FBI's No. 2 official, they noted, while agents

began complaining of a double standard protecting the FBI director.

The extended timetable for Mr. Sessions' departure has been reviewed in "preliminary, tentative discussions" — one source described them as "feelers" — with Mr. Sessions's lawyers. But the consensus could change if Attorney General Janet Reno reaches a different conclusion about Mr. Sessions' conduct in a separate a review she is conducting at the moutant of President Rill Clinton. review she is conducting at the request of President Bill Clinton.

High Court Seat: Cuomo's for the Asking?

ALBANY, New York — The nomination to a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court is Governor Mario M. Cuomo's "for the asking." according to a longtime associate of the governor's.

"I believe it will be offered to Cuomo and it's his if he wants it." said Meyer Frucher, a real estate company executive and veteran

New York political operative.

Mr. Frucher said his belief was based on conversations with people in Washington and in Albany. He would not identify them. In a recent interview with The Times Union of Albany, Mr. Cuomo compared being on the court to "heaven." But the three-term governor also said it was like being "entombed."

Quote/Unquote

Santa San Section

Bob Dole of Kansas, leader of the Senate's minority Republicans. on Democratic moves to protect the president's economic stimulus package: "This isn't gridlock, it's pork block." (WP)

Away From Politics

 New York state's former chief judge, Sol Wachfler, pleaded guilty
 Wednesday in federal court to sending threatening letters to kidnap his former lover's daughter in a bizarre case that ended his legal career. He pleaded guilty to mail harassment in a deal that saw a five-count indictment against him dropped. He also apologized to his wife, four children, his former lover, Joy Silverman and her daughter. • Broken facial bones suffered by Rodney G. King when police beat him were the result of a fall to the pavement rather than baton blows, Dr. Dallas C. Long 3d, an emergency room physician who has studied his medical records, testified for the defense. He contradicted Dr. Charles Aronberg, a prosecution witness, who had testified earlier that it was "out of the question" that Mr. King received his

• Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia said he vetoed a smokers' rights bill because it would elevate a dangerous habit to the status of a legally protected right. The bill, passed by the General Assembly last month, would have prohibited employers from firing workers because they smoke off the job or refusing to hire smokers.

• The number of privately owned rental apartment buildings in New York City showing signs of financial distress has risen sharply in the last five years. A study by the Community Service Society of New York and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund estimates that 140,000 rental units - one out of six rental buildings in the city - is either behind in taxes or mortgage payments, or both.

• New York City's long wait for public pay toilets moved closer to an end as the state Senate in Albany approved a bill to allow the city to

Rich in Haiti Fear

Return of Aristide

By Howard W. French

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti

As expectations rise for a solution

to this country's political crisis, so

is the anxiety among its small but

From the swank restaurants that

hug the mountainsides around the

capital to the air-conditioned man-

sions of the rich, the swagger of

nearly 200 years of dominance is

giving way to recrimination, introspection and vows of deliance in

the face of renewed determination

by the international community to restore Haiti's exiled president, the

Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

For many of the wealthy, their

fierce opposition to Father Aristi-

de's return is justified by what they

say is the exiled leader's penchant

Although international human

rights groups have criticized Father

Ariside for appearing at times to justify the use of violence by his

supporters, they say there were few actual cases of politically motivat-

ed attacks during his tenure. From

his exile, moreover, Father Aristide

has repeatedly rejected the politics

At least as powerful as these fears, many of the elite admit, are feelings of guilt over the 18 months

of repressive violence and its un-

told hundreds of victims, whose

lives have been the price of the

the fear that any lasting settlement of the country's perennial instabil-

ity will require a lessening of deeply rooted privileges that economists say has made the gap between rich and poor in Haiti as large as any-

"What you have here is a powerful bunch of people with incredible

privileges," said an economist with a long career in international devel-opment who arrived recently to study the Haitian economy. "They

enjoy dury-free imports, they pay no taxes and labor costs them next

to nothing. I have never seen any place quite like this in the world

and changing it will not be easy."

One young pharmaceutical wholesaler added: "The elite of this

country must admit that it has failed at its task for over 40 years. We may dislike Aristide, but how

do we explain that we have never

provided for education for the people, or seen to it that even their

A similar view was expressed by a veteran journalist with Le Nouvelliste, a conservative paper that, partly because of Haiti's wide-

spread illiteracy, is mostly read by

We have played badly, and it is

most basic needs are met?"

the well-to-do.

Also kirking in their thoughts is

ouster of Father Aristide.

for class struggle.

powerful clite.

time to accept the fact that if the

try is not within their grasp."

For Dante Caputo, the UN me-

diator who has been negotiating a

solution to the crisis, the differ-

ences in the way the wealthy few

and the rest of the population per-ceive Haiti's crisis has been at the center of the difficulties in navigat-

ing a path for Father Aristide's peaceful return.

their allies in the military must be

protected against vengeance at-

tacks, while the poor must be al-lowed the freedom of expression

and the benefits of government lar-

gess that since the country's foun-

dation in 1804 have been the exclu-

sive franchise of the rich.
"In the next few days we will see

if the Haitian society can be made

had reached a "decisive moment."

Diplomats say the wealthy and

U.S. to Encourage **ASEAN on Security**

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - In contrast blocked Southeast Asian nations from discussing regional security problems, the Clinton administraion will encourage and take part in talks to develop structures to deal with common military issues, a senior Clinton appointee said

"We must develop new mechanisms to manage or prevent emerg-ing concerns," Winston Lord, the assistant secretary of state-designate for East Asian affairs, told a Senate panel during his confirma-

Mr. Lord added that planned security talks by the countries that make up the Association of South East Asian Nations can help them to "share information, convey intentions, ease tensions, resolvé disputes and foster confidence." ASEAN comprises Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunci.

As an illustration of Mr. Clinton's commitment to help along the process, Mr. Lord said that he would take part in the first talks in Singapore in May.

in an effort to keep a degree of control over Asian security, the er," argued for the lifting of the Bush administration strongly opposed regional security arrangements for Asia.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d contended two years ago in an article in Foreign Affairs that the United State preferred bilateral ar-Mr. Lord argued that the Asian nations need their own security structure and that the United

Mr. Lord also made the follow

ing points: • The new administration is in clined to approve most-favored na-tion status for China, but only if Beijing continues to make progress improving its record on human rights and on nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

 The Khmer Rouge "slanghter" of Vietnamese in Cambodia may be another instance of "ethnic cleansing," and the United States has urged the United Nations to investigate whether war crimes have

• The administration is hopeful that economic sanctions will not be necessary to force North Korea to allow international inspectors back into its nuclear installations, an optimistic view that is not shared by a number of other senior administra-

The senators and Mr. Lord also engaged in a spirited discussion of whether and how to improve relations with Vietnam. A number of senators, including Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, who spent two tours of duty in Vietnam and described himself as "hard-lin-

Mr. Lord, citing the administration's current policy review. dodged most of the questions. Reflecting the administration's dilemma on how to proceed, he said that the United States expected more rangements, not an overarching se-curity umbrella for the region. But POW issue, but acknowledged that the administration did not want to lose out in capturing a share of the



Mr. Clinton arriving in Washington after visiting his ailing father-in-law in Little Rock, Arkansas.

In Reversal, Clinton Drops Land Management Plan

By Richard L. Berke New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Bowing to pressure from western senators who had warned that they might oppose his economic program, President Bill Clinton has backed away from proposing a major change in the way federal land is managed, according to administra-tion officials.

Coming a month after the White House proposed drastic changes in policies that have encouraged western development for more than a century, the turnabout was a significant defeat-for environmentalists.

The package included provisions to raise the fee for grazing livestock on 280 million acres (113 million hectares) of public range and to establish royalties for the first time on gold, silver and other metals

charge.
But the grazing and royalties provisions met immediate resiscountry has reached this state of tance from western lawmakers, who told President Clinton recentaffairs, it is our responsibility," the journalist said. "The problem here ly that it would mean economic is that the truly wealthy live so separately from the rest of the popdevastation to ranchers and farmulation that the reality of the coun-

After two weeks of negotiations White House officials said the disputed provisions would be deleted

'Lot of Progress' Declared in Talks With Cult Leader

WACO, Texas — A lawyer hired by David Koresh's mother began a third day of meetings with the cult leader on Wednesday. The FBI said it was halting its negotiations with the sect while the private talks

Mr. Koresh, who has claimed to be Jesus Christ, and 96 followers are holed up in their fortress-like home near Waco. The standoff folaware of the need for a fresh begin-ning a clean break from the past," Mr. Caputo said, adding that nego-tiations over the country's future lowed a botched raid on Feb. 28 when authorities tried to execute search and arrest warrants.

Dick DeGuerin, a lawyer, met with Mr. Koresh for six hours on Tuesday and two hours on Monday. They want to come out," Mr. DeGuerin said Tuesday. "We've made a lot of progress. I feel very comfortable. I'm hopeful that David feels comfortable also."

from Mr. Clinton's proposal for an White House communications disupport of western Democrats is than all to the better." essential for passage of his econom- But environmental groups and

ic program in the Senate. not substantive, administration of- were furious about the decision. ficials vowed to press forward with the new fees through separate legis-lation and administrative actions sentative George Miller, a Califor-rather than including them in the nia Democrat who is chairman of overall budget package.

said George. Stephanopoulos, the sends the message that business as

overall budget framework, which is rector. "If we can find a better way his main legislative priority. The to achieve the president's goals,

lawmakers who had endorsed the Contending that the change was administration's plans said they "This is a fundamental mistake

the House Natural Resources "This is a process argument, not Committee. "The decision to defer necessarily a policy argument," these reforms from the budget

usual has lived to fight another

national forest program at the Wil-derness Society, said: "I don't enacted as fast, and they may not think I've ever seen a white flag get be as high as the administration think I've ever seen a white flag get put up so fast. The Clinton White House came out charging but, once close enough to see the whites of the enemy's eyes, turned tail."

Asked if Mr. Clinton was caving in to political threats from the western senators, Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "They clearly made their views known to the presi-

Democratic lawmakers said they still believed that the Congress Michael Francis, director of the would pass legislation to set the

had proposed.

The action was seen as a setback for Leon E. Panetta, director of the Office of Management and Budget who had fought to keep the provisions in the budget, and for Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who had hailed the package as ushering in "a brand new era in land manage-

Democrats In Congress Agree to The Budget

WASHINGTON - House and Senate Democrats announced Wednesday an agreement on President Bill Clinton's budget plan to reduce the federal deficit with tax increases, military cuts and select changes in domestic programs.

"A vote for this accord reached

today will allow members to say unequivocally that they have cut government spending and have done something to revive the stag-nant economy," said the Senate Budget Committee chairman, Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee.

Mr. Clinton urged Congress to cap a "historic six weeks" and approve the budget and a companion obs package before its spring recess begins at week's end.

The Speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington cleared his chamber's schedule for budget passage Wednesday night. Both measures were on the verge

of passing Congress. The House-Senate agreement on the budget was reached Tuesday night, and the Senate was heading toward passage of a stimulus package of \$16.3 bil-lion in jobs spending. "Things are going well," Mr. Clinton said. "We are moving with

remarkable speed."

"It's very important that this week, before the Congress goes home, that we pass the budget resolution to reduce the deficit and the jobs program to create jobs," he added. "If we could do that, this would be a historic six weeks."

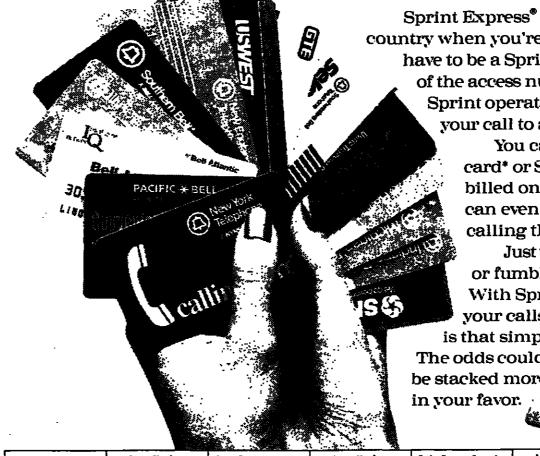
House action on the budget Wednesday night and Senate ap-proval expected Thursday would set the foundation for Mr. Clinton's five-year economic plan.

Mr. Clinton said the package was needed to bolster consume confidence, which dropped for a third straight month in March. He blamed the lack of consumer confidence on "the continued worry of the American people that this economy is not producing jobs, and consumers without jobs don't have confidence.

They don't have money with which to consume," he added. The president said he was not worried about threats by Republi-

cans to delay the jobs package with a long debate aimed at killing a bill. The Democrats promise to reduce deficits by nearly \$500 billion.

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Mr. Caputo, a former Argentine foreign minister, was forced to cancel a consultative meeting with members of the country's Chamber of Commerce last week when it became clear that it was intended more as a humiliating demonstration of their rejection of Father Aristide than a sincere exchange of On April 14th, the IHT will publish!

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By Joseph Fitchett International Perald Tribune

PARIS — Briskly taking charge, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur told his new cabinet ministers Wednesday to trim their official lifestyles and announced that he was hoping to travel to Germany as soon as possible for a meeting on financial cooperation with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The quick start reflected the new government's hopes that its efficiency, after many months of slack Socialist management, could set off renewed confidence among investors and consumers in France.

It also was a reminder that German policy is crucial to the immediate prospects of the French economy: Unless Germany cuts interest rates soon, the government in Paris has little hope of an economic upturn capable of denting unemployment.

A day before its twice-monthly board meeting, the

Bundesbank on Wednesday nudged interest rates low-er, helping to weaken the Deutsche mark among European currencies even as French and Belgian interest rates also inched downward.

To encourage further German action, French offi-

Italy President Looks For New Government

ROME — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro searched Wednesday for people to form a government to pilot Italy, which has been torn by corruption scandals, to

early general elections and a new constitution. Prime Minister Giuliano Amato, heading what is in effect a caretaker government, was forced to cancel a cabinet meeting on Wednesday after Finance Minister Franco Revigho resigned over a corruption investigation by Milan magistrates. The meeting Wednesday was intended to put together a 13 trillion lire (\$8

billion) emergency budget.
Six of Mr. Amato's ministers have quit in as many weeks because of the scandals. Mr. Amato's apparent deadline is an April 18 referendum on changing the voting system. This should clear the way for general elections, but these can only be called once the existing Parliament has worked out electoral reform.

cials said that Mr. Balladur would push to make the Bank of France autonomous, rendering it less susceptible to political pressure to devalue the franc in order to spur growth.

Mr. Balladur had hoped for talks next week, but that plan apparently clashed with Mr. Kohl's ritual of the Easter holiday at a health spa, so the meeting is now tentatively scheduled for April 19, officials said.

Both countries are hoping to revive growth by early 1994, ahead of national elections in both nations. On other issues, the Balladur government believes that Germany should accept more French views about the future of Europe and Western defense.

But officials said that Mr. Balladur will seek time for maneuver on trade issues that are a sore point with French farmers — and with Washington.

To satisfy the anti-European sentiments that prevail on the right wing of the conservative majority in France, the new government is set to attack the EC Commission, the Community's executive, as a bureaucracy that encroaches on national rights. That theme has the additional attraction of striking at Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission and a strong potential Socialist candidate in French presidentia elections in 1995.

In announcing the Bonn trip so quickly, Mr. Balladur signaled his intention to pursue diplomatic initiatives without waiting for President François Mitterrand's approval. Weakened by the near-collapse of the Socialist Party, the president will have little ability to control foreign policy beyond his strict constitutional power over treaties and defense matters.

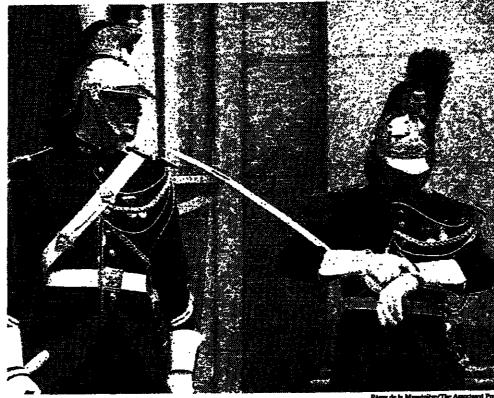
Without waiting for the first full-dress cabinet meeting in Mr. Mitterrand's presence later this week, Mr. Balladur summoned his ministers to a working session Wednesday to tell them to find \$3.8 billion in savings in this year's budget.

To set an example, ministers were told to cut their own offices' budgets and to use commercial flights whenever possible. On a more partisan note, Mr. Balladur also ordered

what he called an audit of French finances to uncover what conservative leaders have asserted were tricks by the previous Socialist government to disguise the scale

of budget deficits, particularly in health spending.

That report could help set the stage for what most economists see as inevitable: a decision by the new French government to raise taxes.



A Republican Guard at the Defense Ministry in Paris checking his watch Wednesday while he awaited the arrival of the newly named defease chief in the center-right cabinet, François Léotard.

The Lineup of the New French Cabinet

Agence France-Presse Following is the new French cabi-

PRIME MINISTER MINISTERS OF STATE Health. Social and Urban Allairs: Si-

Interior and Territorial Manage

Interior and Terrior.
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Justice: Pierre Mehaignerie.
Defense: François Léotard.
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National Education: François Bayrou.
Economy: Edmond Alphandery.
Fosts, Telecommunications

Equipment, Transportation and Tour-ism: Bernard Bosson. Business and Economic Develor Small Businesses, Trade and

Small Businesses, Trade and Handi crafts: Alain Madelin. Labor, Employment and Professional Training: Michel Giraud. Culture and the French Language:

Jacques Toubon.

Budget and government spe Nicolas Sarkozy. Agriculture and Fisheries: Jean Puech. Higher Education and Research: François Fillon.

Environment: Michel Barnier. Civil Service: André Rossinot. Housing: Herve de Charette. Cooperation: Michel Roussin

Overseas Departments and Territo-ries: Dominique Perben. Youth and Sports: Michèle Alliot-Ma-

Communications: Alain Carignon. Veterans and War Victims: Philippe

JUNIOR MINISTERS
Relations with the National Assembly: Pascal Clement.
Relations with the Senate and Repatriates: Roger Romani.

Health: Philippe Douste-Blazy, Territorial Management and Government: Daniel Hoeffel Humanitarian Action and Human Rights: Lucette Michaux-Chevry.

'Selling' the EC Image: Brussels Bid Falls Flat

By Tom Buerkle ional Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS - No one here doubts that the European Community has a public relations problem. But a proposal to 'sell' the advantages of European unity to a skepti-Wednesday.

The proposal urges the creation of a central office of communications to "ensure that the EC speaks with one voice," the reining in of "undisciplined behavior" by member states who take credit for successes and blame Brussels for failures, and the enlisting of journalists to present EC achievements "in a positive, optimistic way, and not delight in criticism and failure." But the journalists weren't coop-

Constantin Verros, a Greek reporter who heads the foreign correspondents association in Brussels, criticized the plan as "inadmissi-ble" and led a walkout by a sizable minority of journalists at the news conference where the plan was un-

"It means they do not believe in freedom of expression," he said.

As for undisciplined members, the report found little support from Britain, whose backing for Europe-an unity has often been considered suspect in Brussels.

"It's either Orwellian or amazingly naive, or possibly both," said a spokesman for Britain's EC of-

Even the EC Commission, which ordered a panel of officials, adver-tising and public relations experts to draw up the proposal in the face of flagging enthusiasm for the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, was quick to back away

João Deus de Pinheiro, the commissioner for information, said many of the proposals were, "to say the least, controversial." And he added. "The commission is not en-13,

When the report was presented cal populace created a public rela-tions fiasco for the Community on meeting Wednesday morning, sources said, Sir Leon Brittan called it "dangerous nonsense."

What made the report so embarrassing was that it tried to address an issue of pressing concern to the

Following the rejection of the Maastricht treaty by Danish voters last year as well as the lack of enthusiasm evident in France, Britain and other countries. EC offian and one toward and cials agree they have failed to explain their efforts and how these affect European citizens.

People are "bewildered about whether the construction of Europe is a good thing," said Willy De Clery, the European Parliament member who headed the panel that

drew up the report.
Eurocrats need to drop their
"airy-fairy, abstract language" to
"enable the man and woman in the street to know what we are talking about," he said.

Although most commission offi-cials agreed with that goal, they disagreed strongly with the report's recommendations.

On a superficial level, the re-port's use of mass-market advertising terms for the Community's complex political structure and

mission irked many officials.

"The product that has to be sold to the public is not the Maastricht treaty," the report said. Instead, citizens need to be told of the host of the host of the told of the host of "the beneficial effects for me that will result from European Union."

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An armed Serbian sentry watching from a rooftop Wednesday near the town of Slunj, Croatia, about 40 kilometers south of Karloyan.

Germany Will Compensate Nazi Victims in East

The draft, which is expected to become law

olution was urgently needed.

get the same terms.

Other voices are also hardening.

Bogdan M. Horyn, Mr. Pavlych-

ko's deputy chairman and deputy

financial reasons we cannot satisfy all wishes."

be paid for property expropriated by the Nazis

and with a maximum cash payment of 950,000

Deutsche marks in each case. Those expropriat-

ed by the Communists after World War II will

intentions, not obligations."

The draft calls for 1.3 times the 1935 value to

later this year, calls for a 12.5 billion Deutsche mark (\$7.7 billion) fund to be set up for settling

It includes compensation for Jews whose

land was expropriated by the Nazis in what

later became East Germany and other people

The tricky issues were not solved in the 1990

"We in West Germany had rules for compen-

sation, but East Germany never had such rules," Mr. Vogel said. "That is why we are now

also dealing with those who in the Third Reich

were expropriated because they were Jews or anti-Fascists."

robbed of their property by the Commi

in, the FCI el. Bid Falls

Sovietology Loses Academic Glamour In Cold War Wake

By Felicity Barringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Like the

now-defunct empire it sought to understand, the field once known as Sovietology is undergoing a painful transition in the United States. Once heavily subsidized and often first among equals in the aca-demic world, it is now a discipline

The world that some professors thought they understood has become increasingly unpredictable. The institutions they devoted their

lives to decoding have vanished. Their academic departments are paming and rearranging them-serves, the better to survive in straitened times. Fields like arms control and Kremlinology that once commanded pride of place are thought by some to be about as valuable as the ruble.

The languages nobody studied, including Uzbek, Kazakh and Georgian, are now being taught in classrooms where Russian held

"There's been a certain loss of capital here, just as there's been in Russia," said Robert Campbell. former director of the Russian and Eastern European Studies Center at Indiana University. "Our wealth was in a knowledge of systems that

don't exist anymore."

None of this means that the study of the former Soviet Union is defunct. "A lot of that skill is transferable," Mr. Campbell said. "It can be put to work. But it's not the same society now. That was a society that, despite changes taking place, was characterized by stasis. Once that ends, we have all these problems with transitions. That's something nobody knows how to

study very well." As a result, the discipline has developed complex fault lines and the dialogues held across them sometimes often develop into angry exchanges.

In some cases, historians and political scientists who have argued for two decades about how to understand the Soviet Union are refighting old bartles, arguing whose analyses best predicted or ex-plained Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Boris N. Yeltsin.

There are a lot of recriminations" among scholars at the moment, said Frederick Starr, the president of Oberlin College, who has written books on subjects from Russian history to Russian architecture to Soviet jazz.

"I think there's a good deal more of that because a lot of things people have written in the past aregoing to haunt them. But something much more interesting just beginning. On an intellectual level, the question is, What can we learn empire and events likely to follow from earlier examples: the breakup ain, Turkey and Austria-Hungary?"
This is an extraordinary intellectual challenge."

tions, experts trained in both oldstyle Communist politics and in Russian language and culture find themselves supplanted in the press by economists with grand designs-for economic conversion. Experts in nationalities, once the field's

Still, recent events have brought political scientists back to center speaker of the parliament, have locked themselves and their coun-

"So much emphasis and effort

it might ever change."
Sovietologists who were once favored by the federal government and foundations are now watching financial support evaporate. "Since the dangers are supposed to be less, the chance to uap the public purse for those activities is also less," said Edward L. Keenan, professor of

The federal government has pro-vided money specifically for Soviet studies since 1983; the allocation totals nearly \$10 million this year. President Bill Clinton's proposed budget lists no funds for this pur-

about government financing, program directors are watching private foundation support dwindle — in some cases diverted to the fledgling institutions of Russia, Ukraine and other newly independent states. Supporters like the Andrew E. Mellon Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur

Foundation are also finding new places to put their money. Even the foundations that continue to support studies in the field are switch-Dorothy Atkinson, executive di-

rector of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, emphasized the need for change, saying: "Our perspectives better shift pretty rapidly or we're headed for a bunch of trouble. We can't even talk to these people in their languages. Georgian, Uzbek, Estonian — we're terrible."

Yeltsin May Drop Plan For Rival Referendum

MOSCOW - President Boris N. Yeltsin will challenge several decisions by hard-line lawmakers in the Constitutional Court but is leaning against holding a rival referendum, his chief of staff said Wednesday.

Mr. Yeltsin has already asked the court to overturn voting procedures for an April 25 referendum that was approved Monday by the Congress of People's Deputies, said

the aide, Sergei A. Filatov.
The announcement followed two days of scrambling by the presi-dent's supporters to work out a strategy after Mr. Yeltsin survived attempts in the Congress to force him from office.

"We will appeal to the Constitutional Court to protest numerous violations of the constitution," Mr.

Ex-Soviets Leave Germany The Associated Press

BONN - More than two-thirds of the soldiers from the former Sovict Union based in East Germany have been pulled out, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. It said that as of March 30, 370,300 of a previous 546,000 military person-nel civilian employees and family

Filatov said. He said he could not elaborate because the Congress had not yet published all of its deci-

dent and parliament, but it further eroded Mr. Yeltsin's powers.

sin had already filed an appeal challenging a decision by the Con-gress that 50 percent of all eligible voters must approve each of four

only 41 percent of the 105 million

eligible voters.
Mr. Yeltsin held a strategy session Tuesday with about 100 legislative allies who urged him to ask the Constitutional Court to strike down a referendum question on his economic policies. They also advised Mr. Yeltsin against holding a competing referendum and warned that discontent was growing in the

A four-day emergency session of the Congress failed to decide the power struggle between the presi-

Voters will be asked in the referendum if they want early elections for president and parliament and if they have confidence in Mr. Yeltsin. Mr. Filatov said that Mr. Yelt-

referendum questions. Mr. Yeltsin received about 60 percent of the vote in presidential elections in 1991. But with the turnout at 70 percent, he was backed by



As they face the new constellawallflowers, have new prominence.

stage for the moment, as Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian president, and his rival. Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, try's capital in a semipermanent state of crisis. But the upheavals in their academic world continu

went into explaining how the sys-tem worked," said Harley Balzer, director of the Russian Area Studies program at Georgetown University, "that there was relatively little time or energy devoted to how

history at Harvard University.

In addition to their worries

"Why didn't we do that training? We were snookered," she said, by the old Communist apparaichiks. We bought what they were selling, their invincibility, their monolithic about the breakup of the Soviet terrible potential. It's like growing up in a faith. It takes something to shake you out of what you were

But maintaining such an arsenal would run counter to Mr. Kravchuk's commitment to Mr. Bush to eliminate Ukraine's strategic weapons within seven years of ratifying START-1. Washington considers that commitment legally binding.

modern intercontinental SS-24

missiles, and 30 bombers with an

estimated 416 warheads on bombs

BONN - Chancellor Helmut Kohl's govern-

ment approved a plan Wednesday to resolve

property issues in Eastern Germany, compen-

sating Jews and others whose property was

The draft law was drawn up by the Finance

seized by the Nazis before the Communists

Ministry after months of negotiations to clear

the way for investments in the impoverished

East once the issues of expropriated real estate

not being made today because people are un-sure about who owns the land," said the gov-

'Many investments in Eastern Germany are

and land have been settled.

emment spokesman, Dieter Vogel.

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan

eration treaty and Kazakhstan has

Belarus has signed the nonprolif-

also become nonnuclear states.

promised to do so.

ar weapons in place there.

Western diplomats say the weap-ons in Ukraine remain under the control of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

But one diplomat said: "There's lot of technical know-how in Ukraine, and they may begin to delude themselves into thinking they can take over, manage and use these weapons. And some in Ukraine's leadership seem to think Ukraine is only important to the United States because of the weap-

Washington is turning up the pressure on Kiev, which resents it. On March 25, President Bill Clinton met with Foreign Minister An-atoli Zlenko and told him STARTl "is a precondition to a long-term successful relationship" with

But Deputy Foreign Minister Boris I. Tarasyuk warned Washing-ton not to pressure Ukraine. "It would be counterproductive to put pressure on us and our goverriment while the parliament is

France Bars Visit by Mobutu Agence France-Presse

PARIS - The new center-right government on Wednesday refused permission to President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to visit France.

trying to sort it out," he said in an period — to remain a strong state interview. "It would be a great mis- without threatening anyone," he take and could increase the numsaid. "We must ratify START-I, bers of those who advocate -not a and then we shall have to see." Some of his colleagues are even more explicit. A few, like General Volodymyr F. Tolubko, a deputy nuclear Ukraine - but not acceding to the nonproliferation treaty in order to leave some room for maand a commander in the strategic forces, advocate active construction of a nuclear deterrent.

such issues.

remification treaty.

Before the breakup of the Soviet Union, Moscow could have com-Mr. Pavlychko, the chairman of plied with START-1 by destroying the silos of 130 six-warhead SS-19 the foreign relations committee, said Ukraine should not admit to intercontinental missiles in any thought of maintaining a nu-Ukraine, while leaving other nucleclear arsenal because "it will only upset Russia." Still, Ukraine can be Should Ukraine interpret the an important counterbalance for treaty this way, it would be left with all of Eastern Europe against any at least 460 warheads on 46 more Russian expansionism, he said.
We must remain clever in this

Tajikistan Leader Is Slain by One of His Commanders

DUSHANBE, Tajikistan — The leader of Tajikistan's Popular Front, the country's main fighting force, was killed by one of his deputies following an argument, government officials said.

The deputy was then shot to death by a Popular Front body-guard, officials in the Central Asian nation said. Their bodies were found Monday night in the southern town of Kurgan-Tyube.

The Popular Front leader, Sangak Safarov, led the troops that forced pro-Islamic forces out of the Taiik capital of Dushanbe late last year and restored the pro-Communist government to power.

The National Security Committee said Mr. Safarov and one of his field commanders, Faizali Saidov, who shot him, had been fighting for influence for several months.

Mr. Safarov, 65, was one of the most powerful men in Tajikistan, even though he held no official government post. He was considered by many to be the behind-the-scenes leader. Moscow News said he spent 23 years in prison for mur-

As many as 15,000 people have reportedly been killed since a civil war broke out in Tajikistan in May last year. More than 350,000 have

U.S. Accepts Limit On Bosnia Proposal

UNITED NATIONS, New York - The United States and its allies bowed to Russian demands Wednesday and ruled out bombing Serbian airfields as a way to en-

force a ban on flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina, diplomats said. The agreement cleared the way for the 15-nation Security Council to adopt a resolution allowing the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-tion to enforce the flight ban.

Because of the concession to Moscow, NATO warplanes would be allowed only to shoot down Serbian planes already in the air over Bosnia, instead of making preemptive strikes to prevent them from taking off, diplomats said.
"At the moment, we are limiting

it solely to the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina," Sir David Hannay, Britain's UN ambassador, said. If an air-to-ground strike appeared necessary, further council authorization would have to be given be added. en, he added. The only exception is that

NATO would be allowed to strike ground targets in self-defense, for instance if Serbian anti-aircraft radar locked onto allied warplanes. Russia delayed adoption of the resolution three times last week because of concern that support for a new punitive measure against Serbia would hurt President Boris N. Yeltsin politically. Russian nationalist hard-liners have criticized Mr. Yeltsin for punishing the Serbs,

longtime allies of Moscow. The resolution would take effect He said many groups, for instance the U.S.-based Jewish Claims Conference, were proba-bly not satisfied with the draft but said a in seven days but allow for extra time so UN peacekeepers could be redeployed and NATO could prepare. Some countries feared the "If the government had waited until all difban by attacking the peacekeepers. ferent opinions had been brought under one hat we would never have gotten this far," he said. "Naturally this law is controversial, but for

■ U.S. Rejects Bosnia Plan

The Clinton administration has rejected a plan by Britain and France for a new Security Council resolution giving the international community's full support to the Bosnian peace plan, diplomats told The New York Times.

Britain, France and Spain, the council members from the European Community, want the Security Council to give its unqualified endorsement to the peace plan, mediated by Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, which the Croats and Mus-lims in Bosnia-Herzegovina have both now accepted.

They then want to threaten the Serbs with a variety of new economic sanctions unless they sign the accord within 15 days.

But the United States has refused to go along with this. Part of the reason may be that President Bill Clinton criticized the Vance-Owen plan in his election campaign as rewarding the Serbs for aggression, but he has not come up with his own proposal.

But diplomats also think the United States does not want to become too firmly committed to the plan in case the Serbs reject it and renew their assault, and the Muslims then ask Washington to lift the . Security Council arms embargo so they can rearm and fight back, as they have pledged.

The United States suggested that instead of endorsing the Vance-. Owen settlement the Security Council should just give its backing to their effort. But Britain argued that Bosnia's ethnic factions cannot be asked to carry out a peace Serbs would retaliate for the flight effort but only the settlement that

RELIEF: UN Halts Aid to Town

(Continued from page 1)

death in the chaos at the departure. Later, four bodies were found in the overcrowded trucks when some of the refugees were transferred to 13 other vehicles that joined the convoy half way on the road to

DISARM: Political Unrest in Russia Stalls Efforts to Cut Nuclear Arms The United Nations strongly supports the principle of the free chairman of the military affairs movement of people as well as the evacuation of the sick and starving from war zones. But in the midst of committee, has said that Ukraine "has the right to decide to be a nuclear or a nonnuclear state," and the Serbian campaign to drive that commitments to become a Muslims out of eastern Bosnia, the nonnuclear state "were voiced as UN relief agency's facilitation of During this period of instability the movement of people has played into Serbian hands

in Russia, it's unwise and dangerous to get rid of our nuclear weap-Defending the decision to evacuate thousands of Muslims from Srebrenica, Mr. Kessler said: ons," he said. "There's a big difference between 'commitment' and 'They're already ethnically

cleansed from the other villages. We will take those people out who

feel no hope for the situation." He said the UN agency's plan now was to try to get enough personnel and supplies into the town to convince the population that the United Nations was there to protect and feed it, and that there was no further reason to flee.

There are fewer than 20 UN relief and other officials in Srebrenica, though the commander of UN force in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Philippe Morillon, is trying to get the Bosnian Serbs to allow a full company of troops to be stationed

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Richard Diebenkorn, Abstract Painter, Dies at 71 Mr. Diebenkorn cultivated no

By Michael Kimmelman New York Times Service

Richard Diebenkorn, 71, one of the premier American painters of the postwar era, whose deeply lyrical abstractions evoked the shimmering light and wide-open spaces of California, where he spent virtually his entire life, died Thesday at his home in Berkeley.

The cause was respiratory failure after a long illness, said his dealer, Lawrence Rubin of M. Knoedler &

Co. in New York City.

From the beginning of his career, in the late 1940s, he won admirers and exhibited widely. But the distance, both physical and psychological, that he maintained from New York tended to put him out of step with art world fashion, and it caused either consternation or in-

difference in many critics. When Abstract Expressionism was ascendant in New York in the 1950s, Mr. Diebenkom switched from abstraction to figuration. When Pop Art made figuration fashionable in the 1960s, he switched back to abstraction.

school, no circle around him. He was a modest, thoughtful and ptivate man who produced a distinctly private and thoughtful brand of art. He had a professorial, studiously unbohemian manner that was the very antithesis of the cliche of the slick Solio artist and entrepreneur. He tended to hunch his large frame to make himself less imposing, and when he spoke it was typically in a halting way frequent-

ly doubling back to what he had said to amend or correct a remark. This was also the spirit in which he painted. His abstractions are composed of second thoughts, pentimenti, erasures and emendations. Many of his images involve the same elements: a scaffold of lines and bands, overlapping planes and atmospheric veils of color through

which layers of activity can be per-The effect is an architecture of form in which the beauty has as chairman and chief executive of much to do with the intricacy of the Sears, Roebuck and Co. from 1967. ioinery as with the overall design. The strength, and the curiosity, of his work also involves the contra-

indecision, conflict and tinkering could become the essence of such sensuous and seductive painting. Clifford Jordan, 61, a saxophonist and big-band leader known for

the lyricism of his improvisations, died of cancer on Saturday at Beth Israel Medical Center in New John Walson Sr., 78, widely regarded as the founder of cable tele-

vision, died of liver cancer in Allen-

town, Pennsylvania. Italo Tajo, 77, an Italian bass who was best known for his performances in comic roles, and who was an influential teacher, died of heart failure on Monday at Christ Hospital in Cincinnati

John W. Thompson, 78, a retired editor of the old Washington Star newspaper, died of pneumonia-Gordon M. Metcalf, 85, the

until his retirement in 1973, died

attack in London on March 22. He was editor of the periodical Survey: A Journal of East and West Studies, from 1962 to 1989.

Thomas L. Jordan, 90, once considered the leading individual cot-ton trader in the world, died Thursday in New Orleans.

Peter Agostini, 80, a ligurative sculptor whose works were widely exhibited, died Saturday in New

DEATH NOTICE

ARDEL HADI DEBS

left us on March 30, 1993, in Paris.

He is remembered by his wife, Maha, his son, Bassam, his daughters, Hana wife of N. Akkari, Hadia and Dania wife of K. Sakka.

Funeral services will be held on the 2nd of April, 1993, in Beirut, Lebanon.

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune

EW YORK - It's Poet's Corner in Manhattan. With a flurry of frills at neck and wrist and a crush on velvet. New York designers have turned romantic.

Think Romeo (as in Juliet), for a white shirt with ruffles cascading down the front. Over it go frock coats or sashed bathrobe-jackets. Underneath are floppy pajama pants or tight hose and cuffed cavalier boots. To reinforce the message that women next season should be spouting blank verse. Bill Blass even sent out a model with a flowing brocade robe, a lacy jabot and her nose in a leather-bound book.

There is something unconvincing about designers in a city with no attics rummaging through the cos-tume trunk of history for inspiration. Yet the fall-winter season is not really about costume, but a way of softening and shaking up a familiar wardrobe.

Oscar de la Renta had more ruifs and fancy cuffs than you would have found at the court of Queen Elizabeth I. There was a dashing medieval tunic with a dribbling white collar: a pie-crust [rill stand-ing around the neck of a black velvet dress; a splendid Shake-spearean shirt in white chilfon with black ribbons gathering in the full sleeves and black buttons studding

It made a pretty collection. But when you looked behind the liter-ary devices, there was not much there: magic-carpet knits on clongated lines and caped Tyrolean greatcoats — both more stylish versions of themes that de la Renta had already handled in his Paris Balmain collection. Soft, highwaisted dresses with tucked bodices and fluting sleeves were remi-niscent of Chloe. Firm tailored jackets with near-ankle-length skirts looked stern, in spite of their glowing colors. The poets' shirts and ruffles on velvet had all the

Blass's collection was about getting away from the basic suit, or even the ubiquitous pantsuit, by mixing up the different elements. by using soft and sensuous fabrics and by adding the ruffle at the neck. It worked well in a romantic way when a long paisley coat swooshed over chocolate-brown, crushed-velvet pants, or a white blouse was cut like a poncho. Blass's Byronic collection only went astray when mixes of fringe on knit (another trend), a brocade frock coat with tweed pants and the familiar asymmetric chiffon skirt just looked like a hippie mix-match (read mish-mash).

F you have to have a themepark collection, Byron Lars got it right with his yodeling romp through the mountains with Heidi. The Tyrolean theme has been strong for the winter season: loden cloth, jackets with braid trims and silver buttons, lace-up vests and Lederhosen. But only Lars has managed to make Heidi a sex object. Out of the doors of a giant cuckoo clock pranced jolly Madchen, braids swinging, bosoms bouncing under scooped peasant blouses or curvy, fitted jackets. On their feet were high-heeled snow boots, in one case on the end of a plaster cast.

It was a lively show and behind it the clothes were on target, especially peasant bodices reworked as corsets, the brief jackets with long skinny skirts and the cabled knits unturling into fringe.

Todd Oldham's show also had



De la Renta's poetic white collar with tailored dress.

abetted by a couple of drag queens, are his familiar formula. He pulled off a rare trick: taking the 1970s as a theme and making it look like the 1990s. Using big, bold proportions, Oldham mixed sinuous long skirts with mirror embroidery, paisley print blouses, vests in crochet or rattling with Gypsy coins, crushed velvet maxi coats and soft jackets in noisy patterns with ultra-wide pants. The effect was as if a new generation had grabbed the contents of a hippie caravan and recycled it in a different way.

Norma Kamali has always had one quirky eye on the past, and although her show was repetitive, it caught the costume-trunk fashion feeling. Using an ink-black palette, touch of fake leopard and bird embroidery, Kamali wove her period pieces: Victorian frock coats cut away at the front over pinstriped pants; Edwardian high-waisted jackets over ankle-length skirts; Paul Poiret-inspired coats with shawi collars; flat 1920s dresses with Betty Boop hats. It had a quiet

Christian Francis Roth produced one good theme - a medieval-armor inspiration for gray flannel jackets in overlapping lay-ers and long soft dresses cinched with belts studded like old castle doors. The rest was short, bright, necktie-striped and, although charming in a whimsical way, seemed out of tune with the times.

Michael Kors veiled his clean without costume.

 even if sex-pot models, modern sportswear with whisper-by a couple of drag queens, quiet colors, which was an effective combination. Among familiar maxi coats, tail-coat jackets and long skirts, Kors also came up with a fresh silhouette - the A-line tunic or jacket over a flared skirt, which was one of the rare outfits in the New York season that looked as though it might work for working women. He also showed jumper dresses, which are a trend.

It is tough for New York designers, used to giving the public what they want, to break the mold. Arnold Scaasi tinkered with hemlines by scissoring handkerchief points and added white collars and cuffs to dainty dresses. But it was soon off for an enchanted evening in dresses bright with gilded paisley or transparently lacy. Dresses in Barbara Bush blue suggest that Scaasi is still back with the old regime.

In her pale and streamlined showroom, Carolina Herrera presented personally a collection that expressed fashion's new mood. Away from the usual runway presentation, it was possible to appreciate the quality of fabrics — liquid mixes of silk and wool, dry crepes and lush velvet. Basing her silhouette on car-digan-soft jackets, tunics and soft pants in different cuts and shapes, Herrera made the pantsuit look feminine, with a Pierrot ruffle at the neck of a black-and-white suit or a cappuccino frill at cuffs and ankles of coffee-brown velvet. Subtle color mixes included navy and wine red and silver-gray embroidery spearing black. It was a class act of clothes

Pre-1492 America: The Wilderness Myth

By William K. Stevens New York Times Service

EW YORK - Contrary to widespread belief, evidence is mounting that pre-Columbian America was not a pristine wilderness inhabited by people who lived in such harmony with nature that they left it unmarked.

Instead, many scientists now say, the original Americans powerfully transformed their landscape in ways both destructive and benign — just like modern people.

In the latest piece of evidence, British

investigators have analyzed sediments from Lake Patzcuaro in the highlands of central Mexico and found that ancient farming practices around the lake caused "staggeringly high" rates of soil erosion, which were unsurpassed even after the Spanish arrived.

The study "shatters the myth of pre-Columbian America as an Eden in which people were 'transparent in the landscape." Dr. Karl W. Butzer, a geographer at the University of Texas, wrote in a commentary on the study in the British journal Nature.

The question is of more than academic of agriculture have lately been held up as an ideal alternative to present-day practices. Al-though some of what ancient farmers did was ecologically friendly, much of it was not. scientists warn, and great care must be taken in deciding what models to follow.

"It's not true that only in modern times have people begun to abuse the environment," said Dr. Daniel J. Hillel, a professor of soil physics at the University of Massa-

"We're doing it more intensively and on an ever-larger scale than before," he said, but he added: "It's wrong to say the ancients knew best and that we're stupid. It's also wrong to say that the ancients were always

It is becoming abundantly clear to geogra-phers, ecologists and archaeologists that, whether for good or ill, ancient people had a heavy and widespread impact on their envi-

Some scientists are convinced that a num-ber of early civilizations were brought down by environmental degradation of the land. The brilliant cultural centers of ancient Mesopotamia, for instance, are widely thought to have collapsed because of over-irrigation, which forced water tables to rise and carry salt to the surface, where it made land unfit for farming. And some scientists suggest that erosion brought about by over-clearing of forests undermined the Maya of Central America.

In antiquity, as today, people were making decisions aimed at gaining a living in the short term without always considering the long-term effects. "People did what made sense to them and sometimes that was destructive," said Dr. Charles Redman, an anthropologist at Arizona State University.

Ecologically Friendly Agricultural Technique One pre-Columbian farming system that was environmentally sound and highly productive used raised fields built up from the soil dug from surrounding cenals.

Canal water protected crops against frost by the hight-time release of heat from the sun

Platforms were irrigated by seepage from the canals. Elevation protested crops from flooding. In times of drought, the crops were hand-watered from the surface.



In the Western Hemisphere, pre-Columbian people changed the landscape nearly everywhere from the arctic to Patagonia, acerywhere from the arctic to Patagonia, according to a 1992 review of the literature by

Dr. William M. Denevan, a cultural ecologist
at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.
In some ways, in fact, the pre-European
landscape may have owed its essential character to humans. When the glaciers retreated from the Upper Midwest at the end of the last Ice Age, for instance, there was no vege-tation at first.

But humans were there, Dr. Denevan said, and as grasslands and forests returned, the Indians shaped the vegetation by setting frequent fires to clear land for farming, better hunting, visibility and security. Many fire-resistant grasses, flowering plants and trees consequently flourished; the ecosystem in effect evolved partly as a result of human

While climate plays a major role in shap-ing ecosystems, Dr. Denevan and others argue that the pre-Columbian forests of east-ern North America, for example, were more open and park-like as a result of burning than they were in 1750, after the Indian population of the Western Hemisphere had been reduced by about 90 percent as a result of diseases imported from Europe.

The thick primeval forests of colonial times, Dr. Denevan argues, represent a re-covery from the impact of the Indians at

Americas had modified forest extent and composition, created and expanded grasslands" and rearranged topography through "countless artificial earthworks. Agricultural fields were common, as were houses and towns and roads and trails. All of these had

local impacts on soil, microclimate, hydrolo-Even mild impacts and slow changes, Dr. ployed.

Denevan wrote, add up to dramatic longterm effects. While the impact was not as
extensive as that of modern people, he wrote,
aged so the paradise that Columbus thought he had

found "was clearly a humanized paradise." The ecologist concluded that pre-Columbian Indians changed the landscape more than the Europeans and their descendants did in the 250 years after Columbus landed, and in some cases in the 500 years since.

HILE the findings indicate that the arrival of Europeans "was not the watershed event in environmental degradation that people make it out to be," Dr. Redman said, they make another, perhaps more interesting point as well: that in some periods the occu-

gullies were forming everywhere," said Dr. Redman. cious, where they were stripping the land and

Methods may make a major difference.

Dr. Sarah L. O'Hara of the University of Sheffield attributes the long episodes of high erosion partly to classic slash-and-burn agriculture, in which the land is denuded of trees to create cropland and erosion often results. But at other times and places in ancient America, less damaging methods were em-

In one form of agroforestry, still practiced in the Amazon, agricultural plots are managed so that over a period of years they evolve in pre-planned phases from cleared farmland back into thick forests.

There is also a question as to whether the ecologically sound but essentially small-scale, labor-intensive traditional methods are adequate to the demands of a surging population. Some experts suggest that the Mayan system, for example, initially de pended on a combination of agroforestry, raised fields and terracing, but the Mayan population outgrew these methods and re-sorted to forest clearing that led to erosion.

"The form of agriculture isn't the problem quite often," said Dr. O'Hara. "It's the number of people you're trying to support from pants of the lake watershed pursued more an area of land." She suggests that the ero-benign practices than in others. "There are sion she has documented at Lake Patzcuaro some centuries where it was better than to-day and some centuries where it was hella-

How AIDS Virus 'Hides' Early in Infection

By Gina Kolata.... New York Times Service

patient's lymph nodes and similar tissue during an infection, and they say the knowledge could lead to a new approach in attacking the virus during its latency period. when it may be most vulnerable.

The virus lies concealed for a decade or so, quietly seeding the destruction of the immune system, the researchers found. The finding solves a mystery of AIDS: where does the virus secrete itself during the decade or so after an initial infection when patients feel well and little virus can be detected in their blood?

It suggests that very early treatment, as soon as a person is known to be infected. might be best. Current recommendations are to treat the human immunodeliciency virus, which causes AIDS, after the immune system has begun to crumble.

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with a flu-like illness, but then the virus virtually disappears and patients look and feel well for about a decade. Later, as the immune system collapses, the virus shows up in ever-increasing quantities in white blood cells and floating free in the blood.

Two papers describing the discovery of the virus' hiding places were published in Nature, the British science journal. The studies were conducted independently by Dr. Fauci and his colleagues and by Dr. Ashley T. Haase of the University of Minnesota and his colleagues.

"These papers are extraordinarily impor-tant," said Dr. Roger J. Pomerantz, director of the infectious disease division at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia. has begun to crumble.

They "tell us that there is more to this disease's pathogenicity than meets the eye." Dr. Pomerantz explained that investigators

they had searched for the virus in the blood cells. and lymphoid tissue - the lymph nodes,

spleen, tonsils and adenoids - of 12 infected patients

In the beginning of an HIV infection, the investigators said, the virus is concentrated almost entirely in the lymphoid tissue. Virus particles, coated with antibodies, stick to the follicular dendritic cells, a group of filtering cells that trap foreign material. Nearby white blood cells see this trapped material and are stimulated to attack the invaders. The investigators also found that the virus infects and reproduces itself in some of these nearby white blood cells, the CD4 cells.

"We believe that the virus seeds the lymph nodes literally within weeks of the initial infection." Dr. Fauci said.

Dr. Haase and his colleagues looked at very large number is a large number."

Diseases, cautioned that treatment very early had focused on blood in seeking to find the lymph nodes and spleens taken at autopsy with course of infection would work best virus because it was easily obtained and hear from three patients who were in the early with dright and the defend that do not elicit resistant forms and the dright and the defend that the defend the dright and the dright and the defend that the defend the dright and t EWYORK—Scientists have confirmed their suspicion that the virus that causes AIDS hides in a
natient's lymph nodes and similar In their paper, Dr. Fauci's team told how the AIDS virus coated follicular dendritic

But while Dr. Fauci only looked for active virus, Dr. Haase's team also looked for silent W infections, HIV harbored inside the cells, doing nothing. They found "massive covert infection" in lymphoid tissue, they said. For example, as many as 20 to 30 percent of the CD4 cells harbored HIV, but just one in 100 to one in 400 of the infected cells had active virus. They looked for passive infections by searching both for viral RNA and for viral DNA, a copy of the viral genes that is made when the virus is reproducing inside cells.

Dr. Haase said so many cells were infected that even if a tiny proportion of them had active virus, investigators, like Dr. Fauci, who looked for cells with active virus would see huge numbers of them. "A small fraction of a

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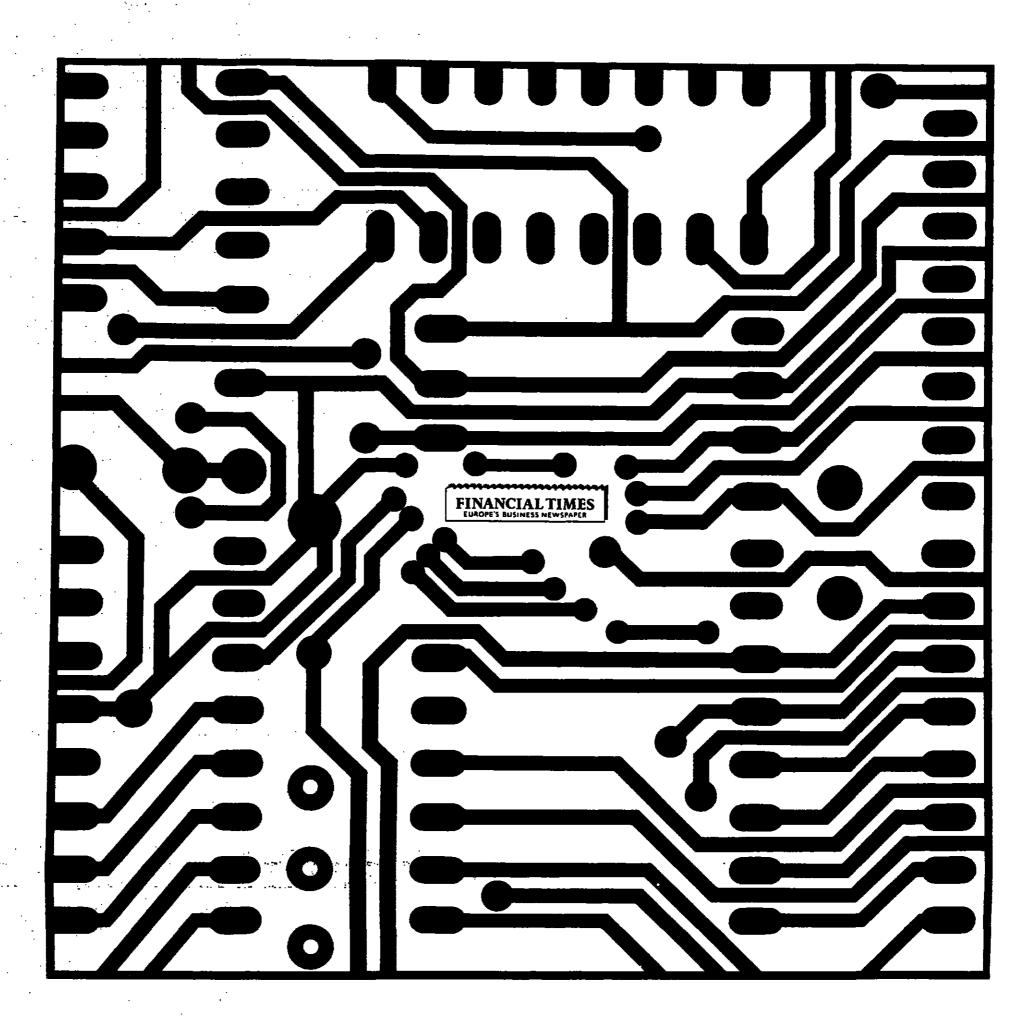
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EUROPE'S BUSINESS NEWSPAPER

JP1100150

A Not So White Knight

aggrandizement of Abraham Hirschfeld and the divisiveness of Wilbert Tatum. They borrowed computers, dominated the talk shows, broke all the rules, and their strivings paid off—up to a point. The Mr. Murdoch's First Amendment right. But noisemaking, attention-getting Post people created the climate for Rupert Murdoch's the ethical standards crafted by American return. If he proceeds with his purchase of The Post he may save it as a daily journal but there should be no illusions that he is a

healthy influence on American journalism. Mr. Murdoch's fans portray him as a brash, take-no-prisoners guy who has influenced papers around the country. They also point to him as the father of tabloid television. These are not badges of honor. But Mr. Murdoch's greatest sins have not been those against taste. His newspaper journalism has often been, at bottom, politically and professionally dishonest. He used his papers to grind the axes of his political buddies, to promote a reflexive conservatism and to make sensationalism rather than accuracy the animating principle of the news pages.

That is to say, Mr. Murdoch brought to New York second-tier tabloid journalism built on the flawed model of Australia and Britain. Tier one is occupied by the quality papers that play by traditional rules, or at least did so until Mr. Murdoch started buying papers like The Times in London. Tier two is occupied by the tabloids that will print anything to make a penny, influence

Under British tabloid rules, it's O.K. to use a newspaper to push a political agenda. For 11 years, until he was forced to sell The

It worked. The staff of The New York Post in 1988, Mr. Murdoch made un-Post would not give in to the wacky self- abashed political use of its news pages. He abashed political use of its news pages. He waged many a political war, including support in the mayoral election of Edward Koch in 1977 and in Mr. Koch's unsuccessful bid for governor five years later. That is journalists since World War II.

At the best papers, these standards represent a triumph for the newsroom staffs and the handful of publishers who put probity ahead of profit. Lesser papers embraced nonpartisanship because, as some newspapers folded and others grew larger, the survivors found it in their commercial interest to appeal to a broad cross section of readers. Together these forces created a new tradition of hardheaded nonpartisanship. There have been lapses and exceptions, but the standard today is to keep the news pages fair and maintain a strong dividing line between the editorial and news departments.

To establish this as the ideal required repudiating the political manipulations of giant figures like Hearst and Pulitzer, and it was the signal professional triumph of American journalism in this century. Rupert Murdoch seems either ignorant of or indifferent to this accomplishment. So while The Post's editors and reporters are entitled to feel pride that they kept their paper on life support. they should not forget that there is higher work to be done. Having broken Mr. Hirschfeld's hold on the oldest American daily, they must now get on with the journalistic education of its tarnished savior.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Strange French Interlude

only 54 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly. The mainstream right won the largest majority in recent history with 484 seats. Among the two main forces in the conservative coalition, the Gaullist Rally for the Republic beat out the center-right Union for French Democracy for the most seats.

The Socialists lost for the most basic of reasons: They had been in power too long. They were short on energy, ideas and vision. They also were paying for a series of scandals that pointed to a deepening cynicism in what had once been a relatively idealistic party. It was hard to bill the vote as an ideological verdict, since there was little that was socialist anymore about the Socialists.

Still, France's Socialist president, François Mitterrand, has two more years in his trade concessions on behalf of France's presidential term. While his prime minister and entire cabinet now come from the right. he retains significant powers in foreign and defense policy. He got to name the new prime minister, but had to accede to the wishes of the conservative parties in picking Edouard Balladur, a 63-year-old Gaullist former finance minister who is on civil terms with the Socialists and says he doesn't want to run for president in 1995.

But that may be where the good news sible election outcome: a landslide that set-tles nothing. The Socialists ended up with followers of Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris and former President Valery Giscard d'Es-taing, both of whom want Mr. Mitterrand's job. This is not a great thing for the conservative parties, since French voters seem to be tired of their entire political class and not just of the Socialists. Most of these people have been around for two decades or more. Imagine, if you will, a Republican Party still led by Richard Nixon and Gerald

Ford - and the two of them competing. Beyond conflicting personal ambitions there could be deep policy splits among the conservatives. The Gaullist party includes many who are bostile to European unity, while Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Mitterrand and their parties are pro-Europe. The Gaullists have pledged to fight for more farmers, already overfed on public subsidies. This could mean serious trouble with the United States on trade issues.

It will be a strange two years for France as the country's main political forces the two conservative parties and what is left of President Mitterrand's following --play the roles of government and opposition simultaneously.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mayhem Is Messy

movie "Unforgiven" will have done some certain about why it is that they are chasing good if it brings in a slew of new customers looking for a rousing shoot-em-up. We would especially recommend it for people who harbor romantic notions of defending characters, "when blood is their argument." home, honor or street turf with a gun. They won't get what they came for from the movie, but they could emerge with a better feel for wood paid some attention to this time (a

the mess that gun violence creates. Mr. Eastwood, in this film, isn't Dirty heeded by the makers of Schwarzenegger Harry anymore, blowing away one-dimensional evildoers with his .44 Magnum. "Unforgiven," unlike most movies, acknowledges that people don't get blown away - they die, and a total lack of regard for reality. The sometimes in the awfulest and most longdrawn-out ways, sometimes in absurd conditions (while sitting in an outhouse, for example), and generally for no good reason at all. They gurgle and scream and beg for

The Academy Award to Clint Eastwood's mercy or water, and no one is ever quite

That is an old truth -one all too obvious to emergency room workers - that Mr. Eastlittle belatedly, to be sure). It ought to be tims are spectacularly dispatched by the dozens, with booming stereo sound effects lesson of Clint Eastwood's success Monday night may be that the violence problem in the movies is really more just a problem of being honest about violence.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Germany Turns to Asia

Germany has been shaping up strongly in recent months to play a conspicuous role in the economies of the Asia-Pacific region. The visit by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Southeast Asia in February was his most notable foreign tour since German reunification. Now, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and Economy Minister Gunter Rexrodt are separately leading business delegations to other Asia-Pacific countries.

Only recently, fears were being frequently expressed in Asia that Europe could turn protectionist after it became a single market. Germany's inwardness after reunification was a key concern. But Bonn has bounced back, becoming a reassuring opponent of protectionism. As Germany's ties with the Asia-Pacific region acquire greater economic significance, so will its stake in fighting off

protectionist pressures in Europe. Germany's interest in enhancing its economic presence in the region means that there will be another external power to help maintain a stable balance here. Similarly, there should be less fear of a Fortress Europe shutting out Asian exporters.

- The Straits Times (Singapore).

'A Narrow Path in Russia

During the extraordinary Congress session the political crisis in Russia acquired an absurd character which could lead to a tragic outcome. Those who are trying to provoke the president and make him resort to "nontraditional methods" are acting in full awareness. Some opposition leaders make no secret of their intention to deprive the president of any other option but "resorting to force."

Undoubtedly, radical democrats also contributed to the systematic provocation of Boris Yeltsin by regarding his every attempt to resolve the conflict peacefully as weakness and betrayal.

Following the Congress's resolution on holding an April referendum, the achievement of stability in Russia becomes even more improbable. Deputies gave formal consent to holding the referendum but conditioned it in such a way that none of the proposed questions will get a required majority. The most likely resolution of the situation will be to hold parallel votes by the Congress and by the president — with results that are exceedingly hard to predict. - Kommersant (Moscow),

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Free Trade Is on a Collision Course With Democracy

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has been confusing everybody about its policy toward world trade, alternating between soothing talk about open mar-kets and roars about discrimination against American goods that have scared America's trading partners to death.

Here is what is going on: Free trade is on a collision course with democracy, and the Clinton administration knows it. Free trade has never been all that popular with electorates. Polls usually show that given a

What is the world to do now that growth has slowed down and the welfare compromise is no longer working?

choice between more open trade and higher levels of employment, majorities choose jobs. The pollsters get protectionist answers even from people who drive Saabs home to watch Italian movies on Japanese-made VCRs while drinking German beer and eating French cheese on crackers imported from Britain.

That is one reason why governments often say one thing and do another on trade. In the Reagan-Bush years, the talk was all free trade, but industry after industry won exception By E. J. Dionne Jr.

after exception to buy some time and save some jobs. And the United States was behaving no worse, and arguably a little better, than some of its trading partners. You don't, for

example, see all that many Japanese cars on the highways of Western Europe. But these are old problems. What has changed in the last 15 years or so is the rise of a genuinely global market. As Labor Secretary Robert Reich has written, individual products are often collections of parts from many different countries — many of them low-wage countries in the Third World.

And companies themselves are genuinely global. Japanese companies, for example, are exporting products to Europe made in American plants. What's Japanese? What's American? Does it matter?

It matters because voters in the industrial

democracies are worried, for good reason. A global market is just that — a market. It is not a community, it is not a political system.

The rules of democracy — voters making decisions about the way things should be—apply within national boundaries. In the global market, companies can often flee deci-

sions they don't like and search across national boundaries for lower wages or labor standards, more permissive environmental laws or laxer financial regulations. Competitive pressures create large incentives for doing this. In the global marketplace, democracy's writ is thus usually not the last word.

In last Friday's Los Angeles Times, a story by Joel Havemann showed what this means in practice. Mr. Havemann reported that "five of the world's 15 biggest oil spills have occurred in the 1990s." He offered a number of reasons for this, including the difficulty of enforcing regulations in the global market-place. The international Maritime Organi-zation, a London-based UN agency, sets global tanker standards but has no way to punish noncompliance," he wrote. "Every tanker and crew must be certified as sea-

worthy by the country whose flag it flies."

Sure, we can sue and punish polluters after the fact. But the whole point of environmental regulation is to establish rules to keep bad things from happening in the first place. Yet flying the flag of a country with loose regula-tions makes good sense if you own the boat. If the global economy makes citizens feel they are losing influence over decisions that affect them, this decade's economic downturn has

given those worries a real edge.
Writing in the new issue of World Policy
Journal, Walter Russell Mead argues that
"the trade controversies of the last 10 years—
and the unpopularity of trade negotiations in many countries -- are rooted in the economic stagnation and chronic overcapacity that af-flicts the major industrial trading nations."

Mr. Mead, a brilliant, independent-minded foreign policy thinker, argues that the world has been suffering since the mid-1970s from a slowdown in economic growth. This contrasts with the remarkable prosperity in the quarter-century after World War II, created by an economic order established largely under

American leadership in the late 1940s. That growth helped underwrite a social. and later environmental, safety net that Mr. Mead calls "the social democratic compromise." Within the industrial democracies at least, the fruits of growth were reasonably well distributed. Thus the rise of the great middle classes. What is the world to do now that growth has slowed down and the welfare state compromise is no longer working? Obviously a global trade war is a bad idea. Even if we wanted to, we could not lock ourselves out of the world economy. And the truth is that the wealthy nations should fa-vor prosperity in the Third World and Eastern Europe not just for moral reasons but also because stagnation in the poor countries will ultimately hurt the rich countries.

Mr. Mead suggests that we need more than just a trade agreement. We need agreement among the wealthy countries on a coordinated strategy for boosting global growth rates. And we need a way to make the world eco-nomic system "accountable in new ways to democratic opinion in individual countries.

The Washington Post.

Balkan Peace: Shrink Bosnia to Rescue It, and Threaten Force

many instances it rewards Serbian

aggression. The unpleasant truth is that some borders are unrenable and

C HICAGO — The Vance-Owen plan for peace in the former Yugoslavia is already a failure. Bosnian Muslims dislike it and have accep..ed it grudgingly. Serbs thumb their noses at it; their response is expressed in the horrors they are inflicting in Srebrenica and the rest of eastern

Bosnia. Only the Croats have en-dorsed the plan with any enthusiasm. Yet the need for peace is more targent than ever. Without it, the murder of Bosnia's Muslims will continue and the war will likely spread back to Croatia and onward to Kosovo. This carries with it the threat of escalation

beyond Yugoslavia's borders.
The best hope for peace is a more ambitious plan, backed by the United States and, it is hoped, the United Nations. The plan should be based on

three main considerations.

First, ethnically homogeneous states must be formed. Who can seriously believe, after all the intercommunal slaughter, that Vance-Owen's Bosnian state of 10 multiethnic but semi-autonomous provinces would

By John J. Mearsheimer be stable? We should set up instead a Bosnian state peopled almost exclusively by Musims, a Croatian state for Croats and a Serbian state made up mainly of Serbs.

Setting up homogeneous states would require drawing new borders and transferring populations. Croats, Muslims and Serbs would have to concede territory and move people. For example, the Serbs might acquire Krajina in a final settlement

but cede Kosovo to Albania.
Furthermore, a new Muslim state
about a third the size of the present Bosnia must be formed by concentrating Muslims now scattered across the region into central Bosnia. Remaining Bosnian territory should be given to Croatia and Serbia. Perhaps a million people — about 600,000 Muslims, 300,000 Serbs and 100,000 Croats — will have to move. Many others have already relocated. Critics will say that altering bor-ders sets a bad precedent and that in

than at the end of a rifle barrel? Second, any comprehensive settle-ment will have to address problems across the Balkans. The Vance-Owen plan focuses on Bosnia while ignoring the conflicts in Croatia and Ko-

sovo. But settling conflicts one at a time will not facilitate peace; instead it would probably encourage Serbian

The Serbs prefer to operate in one region at a time. They do not want a

multi-front war. Stopping the fighting in Bosnia will only make it easier for them to turn to Kosovo. The January 1992 cease-fire with Croatia gave them a free hand in Bosnia in April 1992. Third, the United States and its allies must threaten to use force to get

preserving them causes conflict, not peace. Moreover, whether we like it or not, borders in the Balkans are the Serbs to go beyond Vance-Owen and settle on this ambitious plan. The goal should be to make the Serbs, as going to change. Serbian military power has seen to that. well as the other ethnic groups, un-Wouldn't it make good practical and moral sense to organize and plan the border changes rather than allow derstand that the alternative to a peaceful settlement is a long and the chaos of war to decide them? bloody war with no winners. Wouldn't it make better sense to move populations peacefully rather

If Serbia does not accept a settle-ment, the United States should bypass the UN arms embargo and send weapons and ammunition to the Bos-nian Muslims, the Croats and perhaps the Albanians. This strategy would cost America few lives and little money. It would also turn up the heat on Serbia, patting it in the position of having to fight a three-front war. This circumstance alone should be a powerful incentive for peace. If not, at least it would allow the Muslims in Bosnia and Kosovo to defend themselves.

The threat of American air power against the Serbian army should be held in abeyance. The emphasis should be on letting Serbia's enemies balance the Serbs. In no circum-stances should the United States send ground forces to the Balkans, even as part of a NATO peacekeeping force.

Of course, incentives will be needed to gain a settlement. The United States and its allies might accept the principle of a greater Serbia and help establish it with border changes and population transfers. They should also promise to lift economic sauctions and perhaps even to help re-build the Serbian economy.

But as we have learned after almost two painful years, incentives alone will not do the trick. Regrettably, lives can be saved in the Balkans only by threatening to take lives.

The writer, professor of political science at the University of Chicago and visiting scholar at Harvard's Olin Instirute for Strategic Studies, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Indonesia: Liberalism Needs Enlightened Boosts From Abroad

J AKARTA — It is a measure of lack of interest in Indonesia that when President Suharto recently. dismissed three key and long-serving economic ministers from his cabinet, the move rated barely a

mention in the outside world. The simultaneous demise of Eco-Prawiro, Finance Minister J. B. Sumarlin and the central bank governor, Adrianus Mooy, had several causes. These included policy mistakes and religion - all three are Christians in a nation that, although secular, has an increasingly influen-

tial Muslim majority. The departure of this old guard will not necessarily lead to any major policy shifts. Their replacements are all Western-educated economists and technocrats. All the same, there is a distinctly more nationalistic feel about the new cabinet -and the incoming economic ministers will have less personal clout than their predecessors had.

Meanwhile, there is a disconcerting gap between foreign attention to na — flavor of the decade among investors and traders despite its record of instability - and attitudes to

By Philip Bowring stable Indonesia, which is ignored or

taken for granted. That is unwise. Indonesia is a conspicuous example of the benefits - and the pitfalls -of economic liberalization. But liberalism is a plant that requires careful history of state paternalism, is big enough (population 180 million) to be attracted by autarky, and where capitalism is held hostage to ethnic ill-will against the Chinese minority.

Indonesia's liberalization has already stalled. It is being subjected to intellectual questioning that could become a political issue. If the country cannot maintain its economic growth -averaging just over 6 percent for the past two decades - and its market opening during the closing years of President Suharto's rule, there is a distinct possibility of a retreat to a form of Peronism once he has gone.

That would put an end to regional cooperation, in particular a program launched this year for a free trade area in Southeast Asia. A retreat from open markets by Indonesia would also damage prospects for an economic community in East Asia.

For 25 years, Western-trained officials in tune with, and aided by, international institutions have successfully managed the Indonesian economy,

despite wild fluctuations in the price of the country's oil exports. been kept totally free and debt mostly under control. But only in recent years have officials achieved much in liberalizing sectors of the economy in which state institutions played a major role or the private sector was accustomed to monopoly. Only in the last few years has Indonesia started to think of itself as internationally com-

petitive in exporting manufactured

OVER the last 17 years, as many as 200,000 East Timorese have been killed by Indonesian occupying forces, Yet until recently the West's concern for East Timor has been overshadowed by its economic ties to the Jakarta government. "On one side there is a small people of 600,000," a priest said, "and on the other side a nation with rich natural resources and 180 million people." But there are signs that the new U.S. administration is following through on Bill Clinton's campaign statements. Recently, the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva approved a strong resolution on East Timor that won unprecedented support from the United States.

goods. Before, it had obstructed trade liberalization in the Association of South East Asian Nations.

ran out of control, driving interest rates up and damaging the foreign image of Indonesia and the Indone-South East Asian Nations.

Today, Indonesia's liberalizers are sians' image of the marketplace.

• There is fear that many of the under attack, for several reasons: • Financial changes in the late - new labor-intensive industries are 1980s left huge problems that are still mostly foreign-owned and could leave mostly foreign-owned and could leave at any time. Some businessmen doubt threatening stability. The number of banks expanded far too rapidly. So that Indonesia can compete with countries like China and Vietnam in did credit (often for deluxe property providing cheap, hardworking labor. Nationalists claim that while basic development) and conspicuous con-sumption. Foreign debt ballooned as industries have been ignored, laborgreedy Western and Japanese banks intensive manufacturing is demean-ing, has only a marginal impact on rushed in. The Chinese, who effectively controlled most of the new employment of a work force growing banks, were accused of grabbing most of the new credit, and blamed by two million a year, and may soon again when banks came unstuck. Fibe hit by quotas in the West, • There is also the fact that tradnancial deregulation, though needed,

From Clinton, Support for Forgotten East Timor

- Sven Bergman, a Swedish journalist, in The Washington Post.

Russia: Go for an Alternative Economic Program

OTTAWA — The constitutional deadlock in Russia is more than a personal clash between President Boris Yeltsin and Communist hardliners. The dramatic impoverishment of the population under economic "shock therapy" is the central issue. Many former Yeltsin supporters, in-cluding members of the moderate centrist coalition called Civic Union which a few months earlier had advanced an "alternative economic program" - sided against Mr. Yelt-

sin's economic reforms. Shock therapy was intended to sta-bilize the Russian economy and alleviate inflationary pressures. Yet consumer prices have increased since reforms began in January 1992 by more than 100 times as a result of the devaluation of the ruble and the deregulation of domestic prices.

Real earnings have declined by more than 80 percent, and billions of rubles of savings have been wiped

By Michel Chossudovsky out. Russians are bitter. "The government has stolen our money," they resold in hard currency to traders from the European Community.

say. The minimum wage as of April is 4,500 rubles a month — less than \$7. With consumer prices steadily rising, ruble salaries are barely sufficient. A winter coat costs the equivalent of nine months' pay.

But the worst is yet to come. The

privatization program will have a devastating impact on employment; up to half of industrial plants could be driven into bankrupicy if the pro-gram proceeds as planned. Whole cit-ies in the Urals and Siberia, part of the military-industrial complex and therefore dependent on state credits and procurements, could be closed. And the plunge of the ruble has led to the pillage of natural resources: Oil, nonferrous metals, strategic raw materials and food staples are bought

by Russian merchants in rubles and

The second secon

This flow not only generates scarcities of raw materials, crippling to Russian industry, it promotes instability on world commodity markets. In turn, capital flight and money laundering are encouraged by the deregulation of the foreign exchange market and banking reforms. Western aid is unlikely to help reverse the massive outflow of resources. The world community has tied its

> ing between President Bill Clinton and President Yeltsin. But there are no grounds for optimism. The granting of Western aid appears to be conditional upon the commutation of shock thera-py by the Russian government. In the new version of this so-called therapy," presented last Thursday by Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fvodorov, far more stringent economic measures are envisaged, including

hopes to the Vancouver summit meet-

rises in interest rates and a further squeeze on credit to state enterprises. Moreover, the Group of Seven aid package is to include ught monitoring of the reforms by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as policy backing and close collaboration with Mr. Fyodorov. The deputy prime minister, meanwhile, has called for the firing of his main opponent, the moderate

(pro-Civic Union) president of the central bank, Viktor Gerashchenko. The G-7 should realize that Russia is not a Third World country. The measures being proposed will accelcrate the collapse of the Russian economy. How can democracy be sustained when ordinary Russians earn less than \$10 a month? Such economic medicine will kill the patient. We will see the collapse of health and education programs, hy-perinflation, social strile, famine and economic fragmentation. The global geopolitical and security risks are farreaching. The continued adoption of this economic package spells disaster. Shock treatment is an instrument

of "Third Worldization." It pre-

cludes a stable and viable transition toward a national capitalist market economy owned and controlled by a Russian entrepreneurial class and supported as in other major capital-ist countries by the economic and social policies of the state. G-7 policymakers should carefully assess the consequences of their actions.

An alternative economic program that reverses the slide of the ruble, improves the standard of living and provides minimal protection and safeguards to industry during this difficult transition ultimately constitutes the best guarantee of world peace and global security.

The writer is a professor of economics at the University of Ottawa and has written widely on international debt and macroeconomic reform. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

sia. Long-term concessional credit is What is needed. Yet net multilateral capital flows to Indonesia are now only about \$1.5 billion a year, while interest pay-ments on foreign debt amount to more than \$3.5 billion. Compared with China, however,

ing and utility monopolies provide

easy money to the well-connected,

most conspicuously to relatives of President Suharto but also to the

armed forces and conglomerates con-

trolled by the Chinese. Many ordi-

nary Indonesians fear that more lib-eralization will only make the

Chinese richer. For them, the state still provides a desirable buffer

Industrial reform is being retarded

The World Bank is likely to remain a key institution in pressing for deregulation and open markets in Indone-

by excesses in the financial system.

against foreign economic forces.

Indonesia is a model of an unrigged exchange rate, fiscal responsibility, market access for foreign goods and (despite East Timor) human rights and freedoms. Arguably, Indonesia is also less corrupt than a China run by get-rich-quick cadres and their relatives. Unlike Russia, more financial aid and credit to Indonesia would make a difference. Indonesia deserves attention to sus-

tain the momentum of economic modemization. Money is needed to promote policy reform as well as de-velopment of infrastructure. Such an injection would help ensure that market reform outlives President Subarto. International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: The Pope Accused

ROME — Leo XIII is extremely irritated with the Italian government, which by its semi-official communiques is throwing the responsibility for the recent bomb explosions and the outrage on the King, on the Catholics and indirectly on the Holy See. It is probable that the note on this subject will be sent to the Nuncios,

1918: Statesman's Alarm

PETROGRAD - A month after the outbreak of the European War the late Prime Minister, Count Sergius Witte, dictated to his secretary his views on the war. I have secured the hitherto unpublished comment of Russia's foremost statesman, who prophesied the downfall of the Romanovs and of the German Emperor: "Until the last moment I did not believe that the war would come, The war could have been averted. War is a horror. The future is alarming. The Tsar was persuaded, his

weak point being appealed to. He entered the war with inborn mysticism and with half-closed eyes. The end of the war, which must result in Germany's roin, will be followed by serious, alarming events."

1943: All Italy Mobilized

BERN - [From our New York edition:] Italy published today [March 31] the text of a new law which would place the entire country under military rule and send men and women of seventeen years or older into military detachments in the event of invasion or threat of invasion. The Fascist press and officials stressed home defenses, especially those on Sicily, which extends to within less than which extends to within less than eighty miles of the Tunisian coast. In addition to making men and women of seventeen or older, and not already in service, subject to call into military units, possibly local defense corps, the new military law provides that boys and girls under seventeen would be considered as mobilized civilians.



OPINION

Catharsis Cinema, Perhaps, **But Fists Are Still Clenched**

By George F. Will

OS ANGELES—It is axiomatic that no one thinks clearly with his fists clenched. Judging from the impact here of Michael Douglas's movie "Falling rectimina-Down" — anger, applause, recrimina-tion, community introspection — Cali-fornia has its fists clenched.

In this story of one man's melidown in the melting pot of Southern Califor-nia's ethnic stew, Mr. Douglas plays a laid-off missile builder who is divorced and under a court order to keep away from his wife and daughter. Worse, his car's air conditioner is broken. Con-gealed in freeway traffic, he walks away from his car and into a slew of urban terrors and indignities that, we are invited to believe, would accost any pedestri-

'Falling Down' suggests that its central character represents a multiplying species, 'victims of society.' It encourages the whiny and Threateni self-pity of the middle class.

an in Los Angeles — aggressive panhan-dlers, drive-by shootings, and snarling surliness all around.

Mr. Douglas's flat-top haircut, shortsleeved white shirt, narrow dark tie and cluster of pens in a plastic pocket protector advertise his character's ordinariness, which invites sympathy with his orgy of murder and mayhem.

His first act of violence is against a Korean store owner who will not give him change for a telephone call, and who doesn't "have the grace to learn my language." Nothing novel here. Korean shopkeepers, victims of "ethnic cleansing during the rioting 11 months ago, also did not fare well in Spike Lee's

movie "Do the Right Thing"

Soon Mr. Douglas has a baseball bat,
a knife, a bag full of automatic weapons and a bazooka, with which he vents his rage, and perhaps that of the audience, at urban indignities. In the 1976 exas-peration movie "Network," the rage of television performer Howard Beale just caused him to shout a lot ("I'm mad as hell and I won't take it anymore"). But since then there have been 18 years of the urban arms race.

Mr. Douglas riddles with bullets a fast-food restaurant that stopped serving breakfast three minutes before he entered; he blasts with a bazooka a road chiered; he diasts with a dazooka a road repair crew that is, he thinks, unnecessarily causing congestion; he provokes a fatal heart attack in a surly golfer (it's all right; the golfer is rich, white and male); and he slaughters a neo-Nazi skinhead (the movie does not strive for a delicate touch) who for some reason feels a kinship with Mr. Douglas.

"Falling Down" exemplifies a movie genre that can be called catharsis cinema. Audiences experience in the dark the guilty pleasure of the release of ag-gressions that accumulate under urban stresses and anxieties.
In 1974, Charles Bronson's "Death

Wish" featured a white liberal Manhattan intellectual (an idealistic architect) whose wife is killed and daughter is raped by thugs. He gets a gun and becomes the city's anonymous hero by wandering the streets tempting, and then dispatching, muggers.

What Fred Allen said of another en-

tertainment medium ("Imitation is the sincerest form of television") is true of movies, too. There were three "Death Wish" sequels, but not before Bernie Goetz, New York's "subway vigilante" of 1984, had anticipated Mr. Douglas's portrayal of the nerd as action hero for

the comprehensively irritated.

And in 1991, "Thelma and Louise" gave a feminist spin to the theme of consciousness-raising and spirit-enlarg-ing violence. Violence, that movie suggested, is wholesome fun if directed against America's oppressive patriarchy.

"Falling Down" is too incoherent to

deliver a clear message. It strongly suggests that Mr. Douglas represents America's most rapidly multiplying species, the "victims of society." But it also suggests that he works the species of society. gests that he was half-cracked before 'society" caused his tightly wound spring to snap. The movie also encourages the whiny self-pity of the middle class, thereby reinforcing the rhetoric of both political parties. In Charles Dickens's "Hard Times,"

Sleary, the circus manager, says that in the modern age of machines, people "mutht be amuthed" by "something" in motion. He meant acrobats and performing animals. Many modern Americans are amused by entertainment featuring ricocheting bullets and crumpling bodies.

In Southern California, motion was supposed to be physical and horizontal on freeways, and social and vertical in the upward mobility of the Golden West's endless prosperity. Nowadays there is too little horizontal motion — traffic congestion is the universal complaint - and the downward spiral of the economy has

made the entire state queasy.

Perhaps the catharsis offered by
"Falling Down" will allow Californians to vent harmlessly their social tensions. But when last such a theory was heard, it was uttered in defense of the legalization of pornography, which (this was before violence against women became a "normal" entertainment theme) supposedly would make society safer for women. So far, the catharsis of "Falling

Down" is not noticeably working here. Korean-American organizations report that since February, eight Korean-American merchants in Los Angeles County have been shot, five fatally. Washington Post Writers Group.



The Women Behind the Men Behind the Golden Statues

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — There were more than a few inauspicious moments in the designated year-of-the-woman Oscars. The opening tribute to Hollywood's women began, after all, with a chorus of

Someday My Prince Will Come." Billy Crystal then remarked on a dis-mal lack of decent women's roles, adding his equally dismal assessment: "Some of the most-talked-about women's parts are Sharon Stone's in 'Basic Instinct.'

MEANWHILE

The Academy itself gave the award for best actress to Emma Thompson for her portrait of a strong woman of her They all tell stories about men musher portrait of a strong woman of her time. Her time was 1910.

And nobody remarked on the fact that the best female role of the year had gone to Jaye Davidson of "The Crying Game." No, this was most certainly not the

year of the woman in Hollywood. It was, however, the year of the "new man." The year of men under the influence of women. Or maybe the year of the woman - the woman's movement, the woman's message - behind the man.

expression, depth and movement, Paint,

the medium, is the thread that brings the

viewer in and gives back the richness of

the work. Paint is the door to the secrets.

Glass is a barrier, especially to works

such as Van Gogh's.
Similarly, Rembrandt's work is start-

ing to be "caged in" at the Rijksmuseum

with glass and metal guard rails. Glass

suffocates oil painting; one might just as

Let us hope that a better way can be

found to create mutual respect between

creators and viewers rather than turning

museums into more impersonal and inac-

If your front-page photograph March 3, showing a U.S. soldier's boot on a

Somali's neck, is any indication of the

behavior of American troops in Somalia.

it is no wonder that there have been

disturbances there aimed at getting

The United States, with its economic

and military power, can do enormous good in the world. But the world might be more grateful if this could be done

ELLEN SHIRE.

cessible extensions of gift shops.

Militarily Correct

the Americans out.

well hang posters.

By now, the movie that walked away with the big Oscar, "Unforgiven," has been called a revisionist Western so often that the words should appear on the screen as a subtitle. But all four movies that garnered the most attention — "Unforgiven." "The Crying Game." "A Few Good Men" and "Scent of a Woman" — are equally revisionist.

They feature an anti-gunslinger who takes up bounty hunting to support his kids. An Irish no-longer-terrorist struggling with tenderness. A lone Rambo of a military man taken down for his outlaw code. A blind, self-hating veteran

tering out of violence. In short, they tell stories about manhood in the '90s, an era of military conversion that is not only economic but psychological.

Of all these, "Unforgiven" is the most

obvious. It is as if the movie itself were a mea culpa, as if Eastwood were asking for forgiveness in "Unforgiven." for Hollywood's glorification of violence.

The script was first written in 1975, long before Clint Eastwood began making Ronald Reagan's day. But he only decided to make the film last year, after and because of the Los Angeles riots. Indeed, talking backstage Monday night, he sounded rather like a new man at 62: "The story preaches that it isn't glamorous to take a gun, it isn't glamor-

ous to kill people. It isn't pretty."
"Scent of a Woman" is more subtle but it is no less a tribute to the times. It is about old men and new, hard men and soft. It is about "fathers" and "sons," and needing each other.

The older man's strength and the younger man's sensitivity eventually combine to make a whole. They save each other from the crippling effects of their institutions - the rigid regulations

of military and prep school. The messages in these post-Ollie North, post-Cold War movies are close-

ly identified with the messages that women have been conveying for a generation. They say that superheroes are fine ... in outer space. That justice isn't something to be decided by a Terminator. That there is more than us and them. winners and losers. That life on Earth is

end relationships may matter the most. The odd thing is that women's messages are heard more than women are seen on the screen. The issues raised by women in our culture are now the stuff of buddy movies.

complicated, often painful and, in the

Make no mistake. I am delighted by these new images. But I cannot help wondering why these questions of life are most important, given star billing, when they happen to men?

Where in the darkened theater are the complex, meany roles for women who are changing beliefs, institutions and the country? Still waiting for someday, for their prince to come?

. The Boston Globe Newspaper Company

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

El Salvador Revisited

Regarding the report "U.S. Praises Report on Salvador, but Ex-Aides Are Skep-tical" (March 17):

The comments by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs from 1981 to 1983, on the UN report on human rights violations in El Salvador from 1980 to 1992 are consistent with his previous statements, but no more acceptable for that.

To say that a country whose security forces murdered more than 75,000 of its own civilians was "transformed" by elections is as ludicrous as it is selfserving. Elections do not, without rule of law, make a democracy.

Mr. Enders says that the Salvadoran military contained "violent and criminal elements of which we had no control." But U.S. military advisers played an integral part in Salvadoran military activities from the 1960s on. The Salvadoran military could not have murdered 75,000 people without high levels of U.S. military aid and training.
For example, the U.S.-based Lawyers

Committee for Human Rights reported that U.S. officers attended a meeting with members of the Salvadoran Army and President Alfredo Cristiani half an hour before the six Jesuits were killed on Nov. 16, 1989, and that the troops who killed the Jesuits were being trained by a U.S. Special Forces team three days before the murders.

No serious observer of the situation in El Salvador could have failed to understand the horrors perpetrated by the Salvadoran military and the death

Athens Time: 5:00a.m./replay 5:00p.m. Dubai Time: 6:00 a.m./replay 6:00p.m. Cairo Time: 4:00a.m./replay 4:00p.m.

squads. Numerous prominent groups repeatedly detailed the human rights violations being committed. It is not possi-

ble that Mr. Enders did not know this. But on Jan. 31, 1982, five days after the Mozote massacre (in which more than 500 peasants were killed by a U.S.trained Salvadoran battalion) was reported in detail in The New York Times and The Washington Post, Mr. Enders went before Congress and stated that there was "no evidence to confirm that government forces systematically mas-

sacred civilians in the operations zone." Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs from 1985 to 1989, states that when the Reagan administration took office there were 800 death-squad murders a month in El Salvador, but that it managed to reduce the figure by 95 percent.

According to the El Salvador Commission for Human Rights, however, 13,139 Salvadoran were killed by the U.S.-trained Salvadoran military and death squads in 1980. In 1981, this rose to 16,376. U.S. military aid to El Salvador went from \$35 million in 1981 to \$82 million in 1982, and continued to climb to a total of \$6 billion.

Mr. Enders and Mr. Abrams were part of a team that tried to implement a policy in Central America that failed miserably in Vietnam. Far from wresthing with "violent and criminal elements," they were running the show as the evidence shows.

LILLIAN WRIGHT. Santa Eulalia del Rio, Ibiza, Spain.

Mutual Benefits in Russia

Russia is rich in natural resources and can grant donor countries drilling and mining concessions to exploit those riches in proportion to their aid donations. Such concessions would expire when the donor countries are paid back in full, plus interest

The donor countries, in turn, could grant exploitation subconcessions to private companies in return for royalties, as they do with the natural resources within their own borders.

This would result in a rational exploitation of Russia's resource wealth and would promote stability and democracy. This formula, with variations, could be applied to other foreign-aid recipients.

THOMAS LEE ROBERTS. Commugny, Switzerland.

Museum Blues

I was dismayed, upon returning to two of my favorite Amsterdam muse-ums after a long absence, to find them altered to cater to large crowds. No longer were they places that create harmony between works and viewers, in a setting conducive to intense study and quiet reflection. As a painter, I found the changes all the more disturbing.

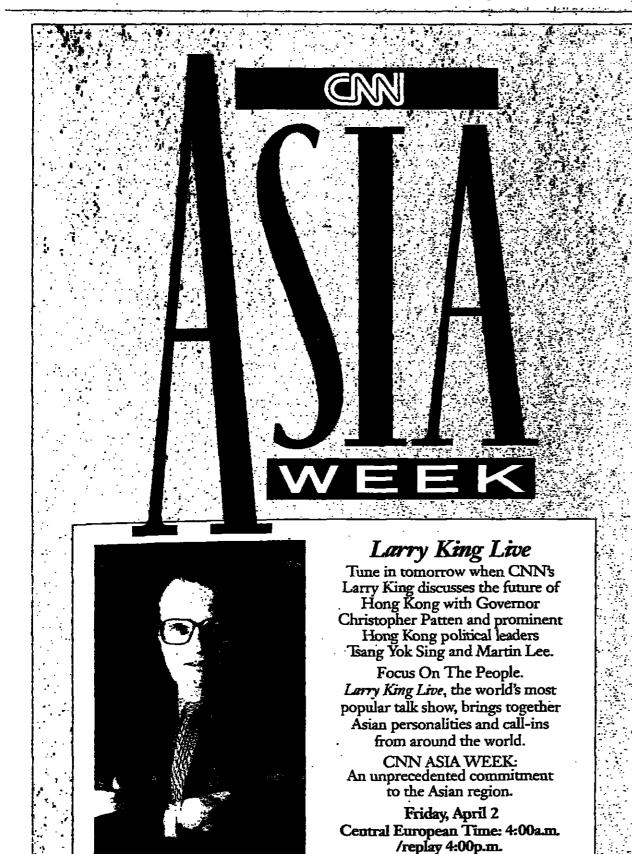
The Van Gogh museum not only has

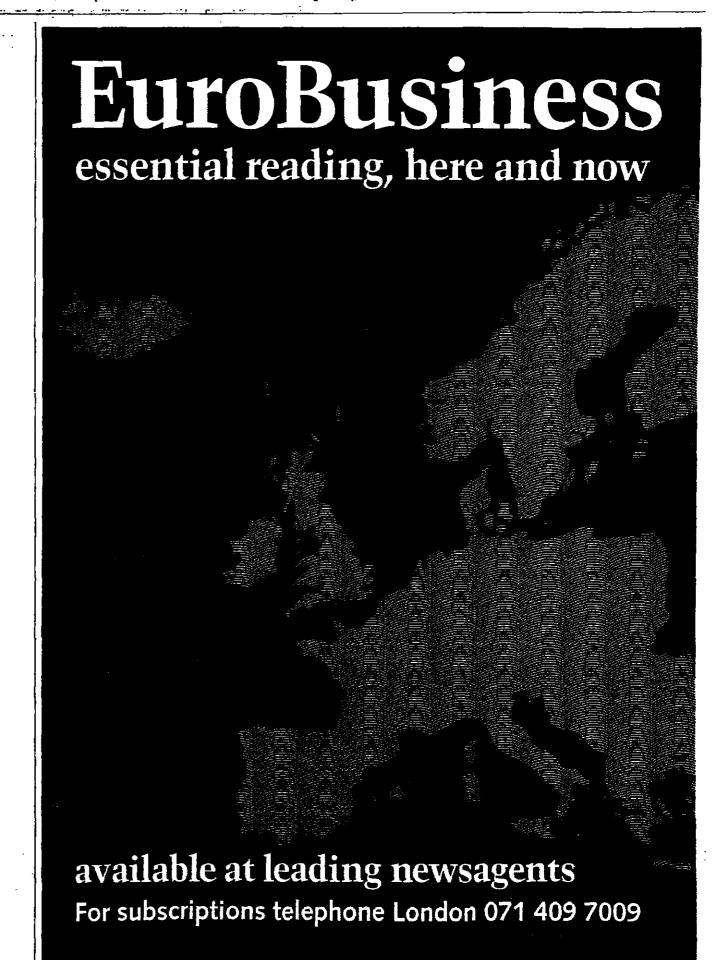
annoying low platforms in front of the works, preventing serious study from up close, but all the bright, textured masterpieces are under glass now.

Oil paintings should not be under glass. Painting is not just about looking subdued - hardly a gratuitous display of at scenes, or colors. It is about feeling,

without these gratuitous displays of arrogant and racist behavior. T. F. O'SULLIVAN.

Editor's note: The caption beneath the picture stated that the Somali had been carrying a hand grenade and was being arrogant and racist behavior.





By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — London has solidified its position

Although the dollar remained the most

prominent transaction currency, London wid-

The slowdown in growth was most pro-

London Expands Its Lead As Foreign-Exchange Base as the world's top currency trading center, but the foreign-exchange business is no longer expanding at the rapid rate of the late 1980s, the Bank for International Settlements reported Wednesday. ened its lead as the single most important trading center, accounting for 27 percent of

daily net turnover, compared with 25 percent in 1989. The United States was a distant second with an unchanged 17 percent market share and Japan was third with 11 percent. Evidence of London's importance was found in the observation that two-thirds of U.S. transactions occur before midday, while the European market is still open. The BIS report covered data collected by central banks in 26 countries during April 1992. It estimated that net daily trading volume increased 42 percent since the previous survey in 1989. This was a marked slowdown, as the four countries participating in the first survey in 1986 reported activity had just about doubled by 1989. counced in the spot, or cash, market, where net business increased only 15 percent. But with daily activity estimated at \$400 billion, this remains the most important segment of the

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The first transfer of the first transfer of

fastest-growing with business up 56 percent, is the swap market, used mainly to hedge financial risk. Swaps now account for 40 percent of daily turnover at \$324 billion, nearly double the Activity in options more than doubled, to about \$38 billion a day, but this sector accounts for just 4 percent of total business. Currency options, which give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a certain amount of currency in the future at a predetermined rate, come in two forms; standardized exchange-trade tions or the vastly more popular customized bilateral over-the-counter options.

By currency, the dollar accounted for one side of 33 percent of all transactions, down from 90 percent in the previous survey, and 95 percent of turnover in swap markets.

In second place was the Deutsche mark, which was involved on one side of 38 percent of all transactions. The yen was third at 24 percent, followed by sterling at 14 percent, the Swiss franc at 9 percent, the French franc at 4 percent and the Canadian dollar and the Euro-

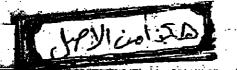
market accounting for 47 percent of daily activity, compared with 58 percent three years ago.

The second-largest segment, and one of the

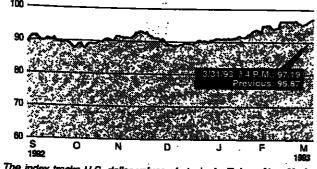
level three years ago.

an currency unit, both at 3 percent. In London, the report noted, "foreign-cur-rency trading is so substantial that a larger share of trading in both U.S. dollars and Deut-See LONDON, Page 13

The second of th



International Herald Tribune World Stock Index e, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway. Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A Motivated Staff Keeps The Ritz in Ritz-Carlton

By Edwin McDowell

TLANTA - Shortly after 8 A.M., when many Atlantans are just leaving for work, 23 new employees of the Ritz-Cariton in the city's Buckhead section are getting the hotel chain's philosophy drummed into them. You serve, but you are not servants," says Rebecca Powell, the training manager, who conducts most of the two-day orientation. "You are ladies and gentlemen serving ladies and gentlemen."

That generates smiles and nods from many of the newcomers, all of whom underwent at least three interviews for jobs ranging from

chambermaid to concierge to quality controllers. Later, Jim Veil, the hotel's general manag-er, assures them, "You were not hired, you were selected."

They have figured out what guests was

The two-day orientation, a hotel. which is held each week, is just the beginning. Employee indoc-

trination at Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co. includes 100 additional hours of training, daily inspections for appearance, performance reviews and an unrelenting emphasis on quality that has made the 27 Ritz-Carlton hotels world renowned.

"The Ritz-Carlton is in a class by itself," said M. L. Smith, professor at the University of Nevada's College of Hotel Administration. They have figured out what guests want in a hotel, and they have learned how to exceed their expectations."

Despite last year's economic turbulence, when hotel occupancy in the United States dropped to 61.7 percent from an average 62.6 percent in 1989, the Ritz-Cariton's rate was a robust 70.2 percent. Discounted prices contributed to that rate. To make mone analysts say luxury hotels must charge almost twice the \$150 average room rate at the Ritz last year. There is no way to know how

discounting affected profits, because the company is privately held.

The chain, which had estimated sales of \$600 million last year, is owned by William B. Johnson, an Atlanta investor who bought the Ritz-Carlton hotel in Boston in 1983, along with the trademark. The company has sold the Boston hotel and now owns only three properties - the one in Naples, one of two Ritz-Carltons in Atlanta and one in Tysons Corner, Virginia — and has investments in a few others. But the company manages all the Ritz-Carlton properties.

The Ritz-Carlton's 11,500 employees are paid about the same as

those at other hotels, but the company rewards exceptional performance with things like fully paid vacations. Thus, employee turnover averages 30 percent, versus about 45 percent at other huxury hotels.

EC Lashes Clinton Over Airbus Talk

By Tom Buerkle

BRUSSELS - Talks between the European Community and the United States to review their aircraft-subsidy agreement began on a discordant note Wednesday, with the EC criticizing President Bill Clinton for raising doubts about the pact and saying his tough theoric had already burt Airbus Industrie.

The criticism was leveled by EC officials at the opening of two days of talks here, one said. The talks were requested by Washington to verify compliance with the agreement, which was reached under President George Bush in July.

Sources from both camps said U.S. officials had given assurances that Washington was not walking away from the agreement, which Sir Leon Brittan, the EC trade commissioner, had requested. Offi-cials spoke on the condition of anonymity because the talks were still

going on.
"Now it's definitely more explicit that we stand by the agree-

ment," one U.S. source said.
But the uncertainty caused by Mr. Clinton's pledge in a speech at Boeing Co. on Feb. 10 to get tough toward Airbus appears to have had a negative influence on the European consortium in recent weeks, an EC source said.

In particular, this source cited a recent decision by American Airlines to return Airbus jets that had been bought on so-called walk-away leases. Those leases, which enable carriers to return planes to their manufacturers, are a key bone of contention in the talks. Boeing has criticized Airbus for delivering aircraft through such leases, claiming it is able to do so because of subsidies from European governments; Airbus says McDonnell Douglas Corp. wrote the first such leases in the early 1980s and that Boeing itself made a similar deal with American in 1987.

The aircraft dispute has become a focal point of U.S.-EC relations because of Mr. Clinton's aggressive comments, and because it coincides with other disputes on steel and public procurement that pose the threat of a trans-Atlantic trade war.

See EC, Page 13

VW Slumps to 1.2 Billion DM Loss

WOLFSBURG, Germany - Volkswagen AG, Europe's largest carmaker, reported Wednesday a first-quarter loss of 1.25 billion Deutsche marks (\$774 million) but said it hoped to break even for the full year as sweep-

ing cost-cutting measures took effect.

The loss was described as huge by stockmarket traders and, along with a dividend warning, it sent the VW share price tumbling 5.90 DM to close at 306 DM.

Werner Schmidt, the chief financial officer, blamed the big loss for the period to March 31 on lower car sales and the strength of the mark, which cut into revenue from operations outside

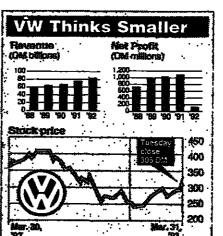
The loss compared with a net profit of 202 million DM in the first quarter of 1992.

Volkswagen, battered like other automakers by the global recession and declining demand, has been especially hard-hit because its operations are relatively inefficient and costly. Its new management board chairman, Ferdinand Pitch, speaking at the company's annual news conference on Wednesday, vowed again to move quickly to improve that situation.

Volkswagen AG is the parent company of the flagship Volkswagen line, the domestic Audi subsidiary, Italy's SEAT, the Czech Republic's Skoda and other foreign automaking subsidiaries, such as Volkswagen of America.

in the first quarter, VW's group revenue fell 10 percent from the year-earlier figure, to 19 billion DM, and car deliveries fell 12 percent to 767,000. Production fell 18 percent to 755,000 as VW sought to reduce stocks of unsold cars. Mr. Schmidt said his forecast for VW to break even this year assumed car sales would

decline to 3.3 million, after 3.4 million in 1992.



He said he expected VW to reduce its loss in the second quarter and return to profitability in the

second half of the year.

Measures introduced to improve earnings "have already led to a clear turnaround in the profit trend in March," he said. Still, the company said a drop in demand in

A few blue-chip German companies are likely to follow Daimler-Benz across the Atlantic to the New York Stock Exchange. Page 13.

European markets would likely cause Volks-wagen to "experience a considerable fall in both production and sales of commercial vehi- the European market. cles during 1993."

And Mr. Piech cautioned that for 1993, "I hope there will be a small dividend, but I can't guarantee it." The group has already slashed its dividend on 1992 results to 2 DM, from 11 DM

VW, which earlier this month had reported a plunge of 87 percent in 1992 net profit to 147 million DM, on Wednesday reported that group profit from continuing operations fell 66

percent for the year, to 602 million DM.

For the fourth quarter of 1992, VW posted a group loss from continuing operations of 563 million DM, after a profit of 181 million DM in the year-earlier quarter.

In 1992, the company posted earnings per share of 5 DM, after 36 DM in 1991. Mr. Piech, who took up his post on Jan. 1, sair VW was moving quickly to cut costs across

the board in a two-year effort.

Mr. Piech said his immediate aim was to slash costs within the group and then gradually attack purchasing costs, with the aid of the highly touted purchasing czar he lured away from General Motors Corp., Jose Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua.

A key element of Mr. Piech's strategy is to radically trim the number of different components in VW's various car models. The idea is to streamline production and make parts more

interchangeable. He also plans to remove five management layers and reduce the work force. This year

alone Mr. Piech said he would cut 16,000 jobs worldwide to reduce the work force to 254,000. VW estimates that car sales on the German market plummeted by 24.6 percent in the first quarter to 808,000 units, and by 17 percent for

(AP, Reuters, AFP, AFX)

Biotech Firms Feeling Misunderstood

By Lawrence M. Fisher New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO - These have been bleak days for the biotechnology industry. President Bill Clinton's public criticism of

high drug prices has prompted fears that health-care reform will weaken the industry's profitability. Two high-profile drugs have failed to perform as expected in clinical trials.

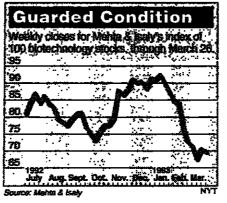
And Amgen Inc., the industry's largest and most profitable company, recently reported a slowdown in sales and earnings growth. Any one of these factors would have been

enough to frighten investors, who only returned to biotech stocks in November after shunning them for most of 1992. Together, they have prompted a huge sell-off that has eliminated 33 percent of the industry's value since Jan. 1 amid a general market raily.

Pharmaceuticals and indeed all health-care stocks have taken a hit as investors have awaited the administration's health-care proposals, but the decline is most threatening to biotech companies. Few of these companies are making money as yet — which is one reason they feel wronged by the president's criticism.

The lack of profit means the biotech comparely more on equi traditional drug companies do. And if the stock markets remain hostile, many of these companies will not survive.

"The industry is very fragile," said Henri



Termeer, chairman and chief executive of Genzyme Corp. in Cambridge, Massachuserts. "Its needs and how it has been created have not played on anyone's minds in Washington."

"What's missing now is investor confidence," Mr. Termeer of Genzyme said. "One way to turn that around is for the industry to come up with some successful products." Otherwise, he said, given the biotech companies' voracious appetite for cash, "this industry would have to

A handful of biotech chief executives who have met privately with the president and other high-ranking officials seem convinced that the

administration appreciates the industry's contribution to job creation, exports and even to reducing health-care costs. But they fret over the lack of public support from Mr. Clinton. "Many of the things that Clinton has been rightly or wrongly accusing pharmaceuticals

manufacturers of are not true of biotech," said Stephen A. Duzan, chairman and chief executive of Immunex Corp. in Seattle. For instance, the president has accused drug

manufacturers of spending more on marketing than on research and development. But because most biotech companies have no products, all their spending is on research and development. The president has also called some drug prices "shocking," implying that the drug industry is gouging customers to keep profit margins strong. Yet only a handful of biotech companies have any profits.

"The issues being taken on in health-care reform have to do with too many me-too drugs and marketing practices devoted to promoting me-too drugs, said Brook Byers, a partner in the venture capital firm of Kleiner Perkins Caulfield & Byers, which has financed many prominent biotech companies.

"The biotech industry is not about me-too finding the fundamental molecular basis of a disease at the cellular level and intervening at that level by using an exquisitely specific drug with fewer side effects."

Rates Fall in France, Germany Also Eases

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT - A day before its formightly board meeting, the Bundesbank on Wednesday nudged German interest rates lower, helping to weaken the Deutsche mark among European currencies even as French and Belgian interest rates also inched downward.

The German move was an incremental step toward easier credit, which Belgium echoed, while French rates were responding positively to the country's new cabinet, analysts said.

Markets were especially encouraged by Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery's support for a continuation of France's strong-currency policy. "He's committed to the strong-franc policy, and as an economist he understands the long-term advantages of the European monetary system," Antoine Bouet, an economist at Societé Générale, told Reuters.

As rates on three-month French bonds eased below 10 percent, Edouard Balladur, the new prime minister, called for deep cuts in the federal budget and announced that he was hoping to travel to Germany as soon as possible for a meeting on financial cooperation with Chancellor Helmut Kohl. (Page 4) The Bank of France has been forced to keep French interest rates

above Germany's because of lingering speculation that the new center-right government would be tempted to accept a devaluation of the currency to pave over some of France's economic problems.

But Bundesbank President Helmut Schlesinger said that Europe-

an monetary union "could not be well served" by interest-rate policies involving only Germany and France, "in place of the European-wide solution of the Maastricht treaty." The Bundesbank cut the rate on this week's allocation of a new 13-

day securities repurchase agreements to 8.17 percent from 8.25 percent. Belgium cut its benchmark money market rate to 8.2 from 8.5 percent and later cut its special rate to 10 from 12.5 percent.

IBM Chief to Get Stock Deal

NEW YORK — IBM will pay Louis V. Gerstner Jr., its new chief executive, a base salary of \$2 million this year, a one-time compensation of \$5 million for leaving his job at RJR Nabisco and incentive bonuses and stock options that can eventually add millions more.

While it is lucrative, the Gerstner pay package did not strike most compensation experts and shareholder advocates as exorbitant, given the challenge he faces at the International Business Machines Corp., the world's biggest computer company. And they noted that the big payoff for Mr. Gerstner would come only if he can increase the value of the company's shares in the next few years. He has been granted options to buy 500,000

The huge allocation of stock options means that Mr. Gerstner stands to gain \$500,000 for every dollar the IBM share price rises. But if IBM's stock declines with him at the helm, the options will be worthless. Tuesday, IBM's shares fell \$1.625, to

The price of the options will be the market price on the day they are granted, which should be soon. Typically, stock options cannot be cashed until a few years after they are granted to make sure that the executive is working to increase shareholder

value over the long term. Mr. Gerstner's reward could be enormous if IBM's stock price rebounds. For example, if the stock price rose to the \$145-a-share range it reached in 1986, when his predecessor as chairman and chief executive, John F. Akers, took over, Mr. Gerstner could make an estimated \$46 million on

Mr. Gerstner is being paid far more than Mr. Akers, who announced in January he would step down, setting off the two-month search for a new chief executive. Mr. Gerstner's base salary of \$2 million is more than twice the \$925,000 base salary Mr. Akers received last year.

The sizable base salary was criticized by some as the wrong symbol to send the rank and file when Mr. Gerstner is likely to be asking IBM workers to tighten their belts.

"It looks like, when he comes to his own salary, Gerstner is pretty risk-averse," said Graef Crystal, a newsletter publisher and a frequent critic of executive pay. "It looks like it's set up so he does pretty well, no matter how IBM does."

Mr. Gerstner's contract also calls for an annual company's financial performance. Another incen-

bonus of up to \$1.5 million, which depends on the tive is an additional \$500,000 payment, which is linked to how well the company does over the next three years.

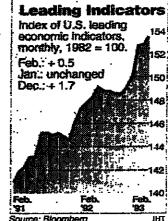
A Modest Rise for U.S. Indicators Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches last week that gross domestic prod-uct grew at a revised 4.7 percent

WASHINGTON - The U.S. government's main economic forecasting gauge rose in February after being flat in January, in a signal of further modest expansion, the Com-merce Department said Wednesday. The Index of Leading Indicators, which is designed to forecast eco-

nomic activity three to six months ahead, rose 0.5 percent in February. The increase was the fifth in six months and was driven by in-creases in unfilled orders, higher plant and equipment orders and lower unemployment claims.

These signs of a continued but slow pickup were reinforced by the Wednesday's report on factory orders in February. They rose 1.4 per-cent after declining in January, but would have been flat without orders for transportation equipment such as jet aircraft and automobiles.

Meanwhile, Tuesday's report of declining consumer confidence from the Conference Board found its way into Washington's political



debate Wednesday, President Bill Clinton urged Congress to hurry and pass his economic stimulus program before next week's Easter recess because "consumers without jobs don't have confidence."

The Commerce Department said

lower unemployment claims, the ris-ing indicators were higher commodity prices, higher stock prices and a Four indicators were negative. They included a lower money sup-

annual rate in the closing quarter of

iast year. That was the best growth

Corporate profits also posted hef-

ty gains late last year, but many companies still are streamlining by

cutting their work forces and boost-

Six of the 11 indicators that

In addition to the unfilled orders,

the plant and equipment orders and

make up the leading index were

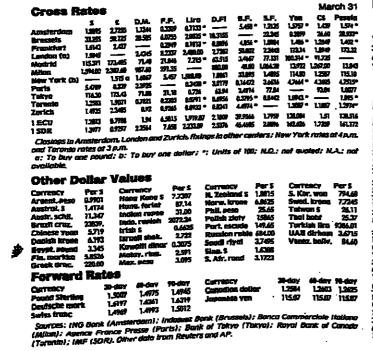
positive in February.

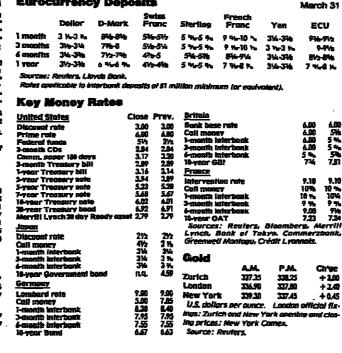
ing productivity to avoid hiring.

rate for any quarter in five years.

ply, fewer building-permit applications, weaker consumer expectations and fewer factory orders for consumer goods. (Reuters, IHT)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES





OPEC Output March 31 Fell in March, **Analysts Say**

Renters
LONDON — OPEC exporters seem to have cut crude-oil output in March by slightly more than 1 million barrels daily, according to initial assessments made Wednes-

and a ssessments made wednesday by industry monitors.

Oil-futures prices edged higher on the suggestion that March output by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may have averaged just above 24.3 mil-lion barrels a day. The estimates are based on data including reports on tanker movements from major exporting countries.

OPEC production in February, at 25.55 million barrels a day, had threatened to create an oil glut. In London, the May contract for the benchmark crude oil, North Sea Brent Blend, traded as high as \$18.90 a barrel Wednesday, compared with \$18.66 at Tuesday's close.



EUROPEAN FUTURES

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Sep 95.76 - 95.70 - 95.42 - 9.27
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Industrial\$

Stock indexes

Sources: Reuters, Mailf, Associ Landon Int'l Financial Pulvres Int'l Patroloum Eurteman

Spot Commodities

Dividend

Dollar General Etz Lavud Ltd LAC Minerals Ltd Source: UP/.

day's trading.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time

difference between New York and Paris until April 4, some items in the Market Summary below are from 3 P.M. New York time in-

stead of the usual 4 P.M. Also be-cause of the time difference, some other items elsewhere in the Busi-

ness section are from the previous

We regret the inconvenience,

which is necessary to meet distribu-

tion requirements. All editions will

again carry closing prices and in-dexes after April 4, when Daylight Saving Time begins in the United

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BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)

Mixed Market Hails Health-Care Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Investors gravitated to health-care and secondary issues as the first quarter closed, dumping blue-chip stocks and leav-ing Wall Street mixed on the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 22.16 points, to 3.435.11, but rising issues on the New York

N.Y. Stocks

Stock Exchange outnumbered decliners by an 8-to-5 ratio. Trading was volatile as portfolio

managers sought to spruce up their holdings on the last day of the month and the quarter. "It was last day of the month, and that made for lois of cross-currents," said Robert Stovall, president of Stovall/Twenty-First Advisers. He add-ed that mutual-fund portfolio managers are still "beavy in cash" that needs to be invested, and that buying power is supporting stock prices.
Investors piled into health-care stocks for the second consecutive day, after deciding President Bill 'Clinton's health-reform plan may not be as hard on the industry as

had been feared. Donna Shalala, the health and human services secretary, said late Tuesday that price controls were not necessarily part of President Bill Clinton's health-care reform

proposals. Ira Magaziner, an adviser to Mr. Clinton, also cast doubt on the idea of controls, saying they had not worked in the past.

Meanwhile, traders said bonds

weakened after the Purchasing Management Association of Chicago reported its index of area business activity eased to 60.7 percent in March from 60.8 percent in February, but its employment index rose to 55.1 percent from 53.8 percent. A report for the Milwaukee

area showed a similar rise in jobs. The jobs data added to recent concerns about inflation, the scourge of bond investors. Late in the day, the beliwether 30-year Treasury bond was down 7/32 point, raising its yield to 6.92 percent from 6.91 percent on Tuesday

Wal-Mart was the most-active is-sue on the New York Stock Ex-Wal-Mart was the most-active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, up ½ to 31%. The retail sector was recovering from a slump on Tuesday that was tied to declining consumer confidence.

Repsol followed, up ¾ to 24½.

Annothing Gandari Gan Repsol followed, up 34 to 241/2. The Spanish oil concern's second-

ary offering of 14.5 million American Depositary Receipts was priced at \$23.68 each. Merck was up % to 35½. Other rising drugs issues included Glaxo.

up 14 to 1814 and Johnson & John son, up 15 to 4215. (AP, UPI, Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

The Dollar Touches New Low Against Yen

NEW YORK - The dollar fell to a record low against the yen on Wednesday as funds flowed into Japan on the last day of the country's fiscal year.

The U.S. currency closed at 114.78 ven, down nearly two yen from 116.585 yen at Tuesday's close.

Foreign Exchange

but slightly above the record low of 114.55 reached during the day.

The dollar also fell to 1.6070 Deutsche marks from 1.6090, to 5,4573 French francs from 5.4910 and to 1.4903 Swiss francs from 1.4947. The pound rose more than

two cents, to \$1.5141 from \$1.4930. The market is bullish on the ven," said Katherine Roth, vice president in New York for Generale Bank of Belgium. The dollar could take a breather, but I would not be surprised to see another test of the downside, possibly lower than 114."

The dollar's initial slide hours earlier during the Asian trading day was attributed to selling by funds and life insurers in an illiquid market on the last day of Japan's

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

willingness to intervene would

clear the way for a new bout of dollar selling.
"So far, the Bank of Japan seems unwilling to take direct intervention," she said, echoing sentiment that was widespread in the market despite statements by Japanese of

Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi earlier warned that Japan must counter excessive currency moves. Ms. Roth said such statements were tempered by other indications that the Japanese favored a strong ven to placate its trading partners' worries about Japan's big trade

ground against the mark amid dwindling hopes of a cut in official German interest rates Thursday at

the Bundesbank council meeting.

The dollar showed a muted response to news the Bundesbank was accepting bids for 84.6 billion DM at a lowest allocated rate for 13-day funds of 8.17 percent compared with 8.25 percent in a similar pact last week.

David Wilson, manager of corpo-rate trading at Girocredit Bank, said the fact that so much U.S. economic

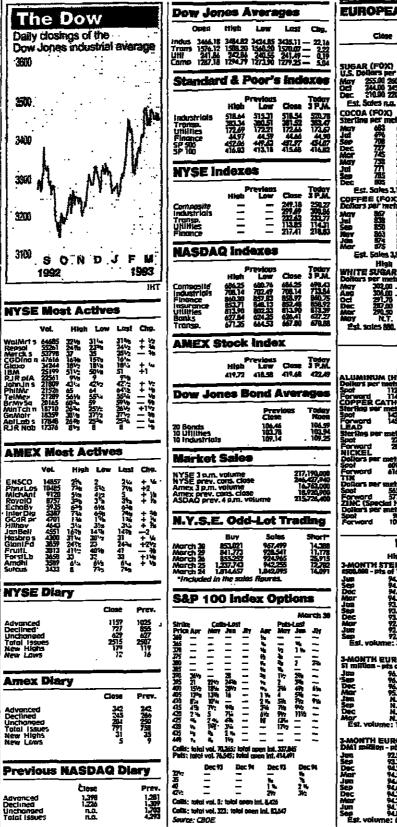
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Gold Futures Hit a '93 High

NEW YORK - Gold futures prices rose to their highest level since mid-December on Wednesday as analysts said new economic data showing a stronger U.S. economy could mean accelerating inflation. The Commerce Department said the index of leading economic indica-

tors gained 0.5 percent in February, the fifth gain in six months. In addition, demand for aircraft helped lift U.S. factory orders in February 1.4 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$258.6 billion, the highest on record. Gold for June delivery gained 50 cents to \$339.30 on the Commodity Exchange of New York, after rising by \$4.90 Tuesday. Some analysts said the rally could stall now as the higher price encourages selling.

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11.62 12.44 11.64 18.02 10.85 10.75 11.69 12.52 11.63 10.95 10.95

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Textron to Buy Chrysler Plastics Unit

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (Bloomberg) — Textron Inc. said
Wednesday that it planned to buy the plastics operations of Chrysler
Corp.'s Acostar parts division for \$138 million in cash.
The division employs 2,300 workers at four plants in Michigan, Illinois
and Ontario, all of which were part of American Motors Corp. when
Chrysler acquired the carmaker in 1987.
Textron. an aerospace. commercial-products and financial-services

Textron, an aerospace, commercial-products and financial-services company, said the purchase would increase its annual automotive sales to more than \$1.2 billion, from \$900 million in 1992.

Citicorp Sells Stake in Taiwan First

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Citicorp has sold its minority interest in Taiwan First Investment & Trust to Cathay Group, a diversified industrial and financial company, for \$165 million, the bank holding

company said Wednesday.

Citibank is the largest foreign bank in Taiwan, both in assets and

Philip Morris Moves Into Poland

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Seeking a foothold in the Polish food market, Philip Morris Cos. said Wednesday that its Jacobs Suchard unit would acquire 80 percent of the shares of Olza SA, a wafer producer and

would acquire 80 percent of the shares of OIZA AA, a water products and confectionery company, from the Polish state.

Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed. The remaining 20 percent of Olza's shares will be offered to Olza's 800 employees.

In 1992, sales of Olza's Prince Polo and other brand confectionery products totaled about \$24 million. Exports, mainly to North America, Kuwait, Senegal, and Iceland, accounted for 12 percent of production. Issued Suchard, the Zurich-based coffee and confectionary producer, Isid it would make "considerable investments" to increase output at Olza. said it would make "considerable investments" to increase output at Okza.

Regulators Ease Small-Business Loans

WASHINGTON (WP) — Regulators have announced a new policy that will allow about four-fifths of U.S. banks to make loans to small businesses without the paperwork usually required industry officials predicted the policy could lead rapidly to increased between the control of the prediction will be predicted the policy could lead rapidly to increased between the control of the prediction will be predicted the policy could lead rapidly to increased between the control of the prediction will be predicted the policy could lead rapidly to increase the control of the prediction will be control of the policy could be predicted the policy could be predicted the policy could be control of the policy could be control

incustry officials predicted the policy could lead rapidly to increased lending, providing the quick boost to the economy that President Bill Clinton has been seeking. The president, many bankers and borrowers contend that regulatory red tape is to blame for a slowdown in lending that has kept small companies from getting loans to expand and create new jobs. Officials of bank trade groups all the goal of the policy was to encourage bankers to resume making so-called "character loans" that are based on the borrower's reputation in the community rather than on a strict item-by-item financial evaluation.

strict item-by-item financial evaluation. The policy statement was issued jointly Tuesday by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Comptroller of the Currency and the Office of Thrift Supervision.

Canada Sets Duties on Steel Imports

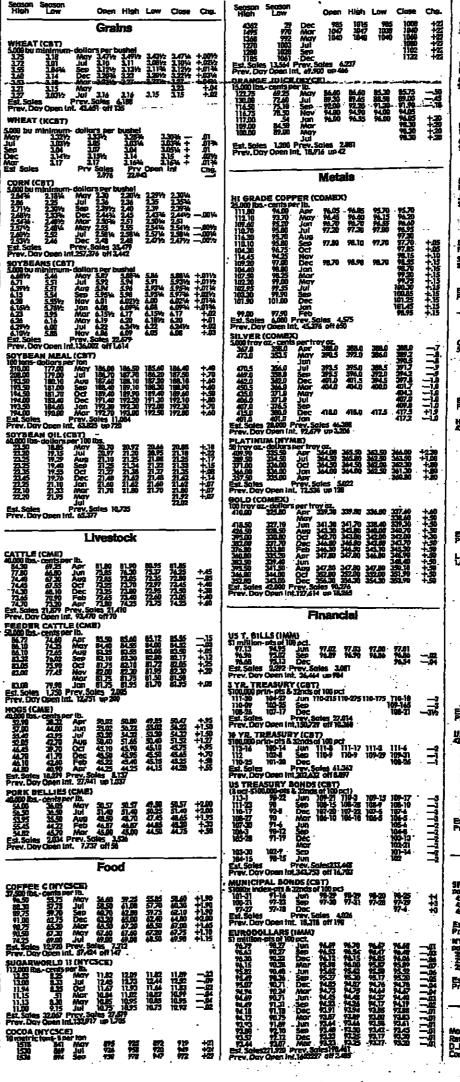
OTTAWA — The Canadian government imposed duties Wednesday on some steel from the United States and four European

Community countries.

The government agency Revenue Canada said companies from the United States, France, Italy, Britain and Germany had dumped coldrolled steel into the Canadian marketplace. The provisional duties, which take effect immediately, range from 8.7 percent to 87.3 percent. The action comes two days before the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, meets Canada's trade minister, Michael Wilson, Mr. Wilson, said he provides to the case of the control of Community countries.

Wilson said he would try to reach a settlement to a dispute that also has included dumping rulings from Canada on U.S. carbon-steel plate and hot-rolled steel, and a U.S. ruling on Canadian flat-rolled steel.

U.S. FUTURES



May 61. Jul 61. Oct 42. Dec 61. May 62. May Jul Prev. Sales t, 36,153 of 61.60 62.30 62.15 61.45 62.30

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After Daimler, No Deluge

German Firms Cautious on U.S. Listing

FRANKFURT - A handful of blue-chip German companies are expected to follow Daimler-Benz AG across the Atlantic to the New York Stock Exchange over the next couple of years, but most plan to wait until they see the details of Daimler's deal with U.S. securities regulators.

Securities analysts, who say a New York listing could stimulate Daimler's share price, said Wednesday it was only a matter of time before a haif-dozen top German concerns would follow the course of the country's largest company — although they also might wait to see whether Daimler-Benz shares actually trade actively in New York.

"Companies in Germany have a track record of playing follow the leader," said Hans-Peter Wodmok at the brokerage concern James Capel. "If one does something, it's only a matter of time before they all do it too. There will be at least six others that follow Daimler within the next 12 to 18

But the costs and implications of adapting German accounting practices to fit the more detailed American reporting criteria are likely to limit the flow of major German companies seeking a listing. analysts said.

Reacting with the expected caution, Hoechst AG, BASF AG, Bayer AG and Deutsche Bank AG all said Wednesday they were in principle still interested in listing their shares in New York but

that they first wanted to study the conditions under which Daimler joins the exchange.

Deutsche Bank's chairman, Hilmar Kopper, added that he was concerned the SEC's accounting requirements would not be suitable for a German bank. Spokesmen at Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG said their banks were not consider-

ing seeking a U.S. listing at present.

The automakers Volkswagen AG and BMW AG and the insurer Allianz AG Holding are viewed as other likely candidates to seek a listing.

Volkswagen already has "more progressive" reporting methods than most German companies, said Joachim Bernsdorff, an analyst at Bank Julius Bar. But he added: "Volkswagen's got too many other problems on its plate at the moment to start considering listing in the U.S."

Daimler-Benz, the maker of Mercedes-Benz automobiles that also has interests in electronics, aerospace and financial services, said Tuesday it had reached a tentative accord with the Securities and Exchange Commission on bringing its reporting practices into line with American standards.

Those standards generally require greater transparency than the German companies are accusomed to. "They want to play baseball in America, but they want seven strikes, no umpire and a right to cancel the game," Richard C. Breeden, chairman of the SEC, once said of German companies seeking New York listing. (Reuters, AFX, NYT)

Deutsche Bank's Profit Holds Up

FRANKFURT - Deutsche Bank AG on Wednesday reported higher profit for 1992 and said earnings so far this year showed that 1993 would be satisfactory despite the economic slump.

The chief executive, Hilmar Kopper, said at a news conference that 1992 group operating profit rose 7 percent to 6.39 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.95 billion) "A good result," he commented. Investors agreed. Deutsche shares rose on the profit news and ended the day at 713.50 DM, up

2.40 from Tuesday's close. Group partial operating profit, which excludes earnings from own-account trading, grew 5 per-cent to 5.03 billion DM last year. Group net profit increased 29.7 percent to 1.83 billion DM.

The bank said there was a "marked rise in provisions" in 1992 for possible losses for bad

domestic loans, as Germany's economy slumped. But provisions for foreign leading, including coun-

try risks, were lower last year. Write-downs of securities holdings, as well as transfers to provisions for loan losses, amounted to 1.855 billion DM in 1992 after 1.226 billion in 1991.

Deutsche Bank's margins on lending narrowed. While group credit volume increased by almost 7 percent to 320.5 billion DM at the end of 1992, net interest income rose by only 5.1 percent to 11.2 Despite the deteriorating economic outlook, Mr.

Kopper said, "The figures for the first two months confirm that a satisfactory result is feasible this

He said that in 1992, growth in operating costs had been more than halved, to 7.7 percent, as 1,000 (Reuters, AFX)

With Apple And IBM on CD Venture

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands

Philips Electronics NV said Wednesday it was discussing an interactive-compact-disk venture with Apple Computer Inc. and Interna-tional Business Machines Corp.

Iris Merker, a Philips spokes-woman, said the talks were at an early stage. She confirmed, however, a Dutch newspaper report quot-ing John Hawkins, president of Philips Interactive Media Systems, that the company had been in talks

with IBM and Apple for some time. The report in the Het Financicele Dagblad said the talks were expected to lead to the signing of a letter of intent that would establish Philips' CD-I system as the computer-industry standard

If the talks are successful, a new standard, Script X, would super-sede CD-I for development into a world standard guaranteeing software interchangeability for multi-media products, it added.

Philips and Sony Corp. invented digital technology for audio compact disks. Philips's CD-I product combines digital sound. pictures and text, the basis of multimedia systems. Apple, meanwhile, has been promising a major thrust into consumer electronics, especially multimedia. It already has a deal with Toshiba Corp. to deliver multimedia products this year, using software developed with IBM.

Multimedia technology is expected to fuse computers, telephones, televisions and audio products into low-cost units that will allow consumers to easily access many electronic services.

Philips, Apple and IBM are already part of an alliance to develop portable communicators

LONDON: The City Extends Its Lead Among Currency-Trading Capitals

sche marks takes place in the United Kingdom than in either the United States or Germany." Britain was also the second-most-important center, after their domestic markets, for trading of Swiss and French francs and the Australian

the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect ate trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

count for more than a quarter of total reported net turnover; operations taking place in the dollar/yen for 20 percent and swap, futures and options mardollar/yen for 20 percent and swap, futures and options mar-dollar/sterling for 10 percent. The kets," the report stated. The depth next most popular are U.S. dollar/- and diversity of the U.S. dollar Canadian dollar, Deutsche mark/- inarkets are far greater than those sterling and Deutsche mark/yen.

By currency pairs, dollar - cent for the dollar. "This difference reflects the market, the report notes, is the rela-

of analogous markets in other cur-More than 60 percent of deals rencies. As a result, it is easier to involving the mark are in the spot manage exchange, interest-rate and market, in contrast to only 42 per- other risks through this currency." A salient feature of the Japanese

layed settlement) and swap business. Customers are far more active in the swap market in Japan than they are in either Britain or the United States and the study attributes this to the high proportion of Japanese trade invoiced in dollars. Covering by customers leads to further swap activity by banks in (Continued from first finance page) Japan, which also use the swap market to manage financial risks."

Philips Talks Nestlé Readies Sale Of U.S. Hotel Chain Computed by Our Staff From Dispatches its strategy of focusing on its core VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestle business of branded food.

SA said Wednesday it would sell its tung for an undisclosed sum by makes skin and eye treatments. "We June 1.

Mr. Cheng, who runs Hong that, a Nestle spokesman said.
Kong-based New World Development Co., will buy Stouffer Hotel World, which runs the 12-unit New Holdings Inc. of Solon, Ohio, World chain, all Ramada botels outthe United States, Mexico and the sance hotels worldwide. Caribbean. About two-thirds of the His portfolio includes two of chain's 15,000 rooms are wholly or Hong Kong's most luxurious ho-

francs (\$6.65 billion) without hurt-trolled by Mr. Cheng's family. ing its main business, and lowers the chance the Swiss food company will sell more new shares, analysts said. Last week, Nestle said it francs in sales last year, a spokeswould sell 1.55 million new regis- man said. tered shares, raising an estimated 1.2 billion francs.

The only other Nestle division 40 Stouffer and Presidente hotels unrelated to food is Alcon Laborato a private company owned by the tories Inc., a specialized drugmaker Hong Kong investor Cheng Yu-based in Forth Worth, Texas, that

which owns or operates 40 hotels in side the United States and Renais-

certainly have no intention of selling

partly owned by Stouffer.

The sale will help cut Nestle's att. The Stouffer hotels are being estimated debt of 10 billion Swiss sold to a private company con-

"I would have thought it was a

2 billion francs. positive" development, said Martin Nestlé acquired the hotels as part Newson, analyst at Goldman Sachs of its \$105 million purchase in 1973 International. "What is a food-man-Stouffer Corp., a frozen-foods ufacturing company doing managcompany. It said the sale reflected ing hotels?"

In Britain, Focus Shifts

To Inflation From Growth

LONDON - British officials indicated Wednesday that the

government was unlikely to cut interest rates from their current

levels, turning its attentions from spurring economic growth to protecting the pound and fighting inflation. Norman Lamont, chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Treasury

"I favor a stronger rather than a weaker exchange rate." Mr.

Lamont said, rejecting the argument the government was pursuing a

policy of competitive devaluation. The pound has shed about 15

percent of its value since Britain removed it from the exchange-rate

One reason the government can turn its attention to the pound

and inflation is that the two-year recession seems to be over, Robin

Leigh-Pemberton, the central bank governor, said.

Mr. Leigh-Pemberton told a parliamentary committee that he

expected the British economy to grow around 1 percent this year,

mainly in the second half. But he expressed concern about the lack of

rates from the current 6 percent were suitable, because rate stability

mechanism of the European Monetary System in September.

Committee, "The top priority is the control of inflation."

Investor's Europe Paris London " CAC 40 FTSE 100 Index 1300 O'N D J F M 1992 1993 Wednest Exchange Changi +0.37 107,30 107.70 **CBS Trand** +0.70 6,241,29 :6,285.22 Stock Index 1,685,07 -0.05 1 684.21 Frankturt 659,62 Financial Times 30 2,225.60 - 2,220.70 +0:22 2.861.00 +0.62 London

Very briefly:

Paris

Vienna

Stockholm

CAC 40.

SBS

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Stock Index

Ciba-Geigy AG said it had signed an agreement with SmithKline Beecham PLC to develop and market an oral antibiotic of the penem class. Both companies have equal access to marketing in all countries with the exception of Japan and other Asian countries, where Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd. is Ciba's licensee.

249.30

1,054:00

745.10

 Eastman Kodak Co. said it had filed a patent-infringement suit against Sony Corp. and Sony Corp. of America over a magnetic recording system patented by Kodak that uses a record head with a small effective

• Kingfisher PLC, the British retailer, whose businesses include B & Q, Comet, Superdrug and Woolworths, said it had appointed Alan Smith, 52, as its chief executive. He joins Kinglisher from Marks & Spencer, where he was director in charge of stores operations.

 Porsche AG said it had agreed to cooperate with Bayerische Motoren Werke AG in car-body parts; Porsche will order 200 million Deutsche marks (\$125 million) of tools and body parts for its new models from

BMW's unit. BMW Fahrzeugtechnik. Fabricom SA's subsidiary Européene des Services has joined forces with the Polish company ASMA to develop household and industrial wasterecycling activities in the Warsaw region.

 Italy recorded a 214 billion lire (\$1.3 billion) trade surplus with non-EC countries in February, as the lira's decline boosted exports, compared with an 825 billion lire deficit the previous month, the National Statistics Institute said.

• Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British spirits and food group, said that it had acquired 25 percent of Zwack Unicom RT, Hungary's main producer and distributor of spirits.

AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

growth in money supply, a major indicator of economic health. "In my view it's at the bottom of our range and of anything that might be acceptable with an upturn in the economy," he said. But Mr. Leigh-Pemberton said he did not think cuts in bank base

EC: Community Says Clinton's Subsidy Statements Caused Harm to Airbus

(Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

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T Renters reported from London.

and constructive.

tive industries. Sources said it was too early to analyze the data to confirm that each side was adher-ing to the agreement's limits on

American officials are seeking confirmation that Airbus's four partners are keeping within a limit on direct government aid of 33 per-cent of development costs, and that previous aid is being repaid accord-

pressed concerns about proposals in Congress to boost support for bill sponsored by Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri McDonnell's home state. Mr. Danforth's legislation would require the Commerce Department to investi-gate Airbus subsidies. Such a uni-lateral probe "would be in flagrant violation" of the U.S.-EC agreement, an EC source said.

European officials also expressed concerns about the Ameri-

The U.S. trade representative.

Mickey Kantor, said Wednesday that the risk of a trade war was remote despite the lack of progress toward a global trade agreement, aircraft. An EC source said the use of such vehicles to finance sales of aircraft to U.S. carriers for use on In the Brussels talks, the two sides "disagreed on a number of the foreign routes was an "imfair subsiissues," the EC source said, but the

support, but as a U.S. official said, "there was no smoking gun."

ing to the terms of the agreement.

EC officials have criticized the

United States for a lack of transcraft industry via research and development grants. National tration funding and aid for manufacturing technology.

Michel Dechelotte, Airbus's di-

rector for international relations, said the consortium had "very sard the consortium had yelly strong doubts" that McDonnell Douglas was keeping within the agreement's limit on indirect aid of 4 percent of overall sales. If U.S. companies do not abide by the limits on subsidies, he said, "Europe will have no alternative but to match dollar for dollar." Sources said EC officials ex-

ADVERTISEMENI'

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY

The undersigned amounces that as from 6 April 1993 at Kas-Associatic NV., Spuistrant 172, Amsterdam, div. epn. no. 81 of the CDRs largersoll-Rand Company each repr. 9 shares will be psyable with Dfla. 1,29 net. (div. per rec. date 17.02.93; gross \$0,175 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$0,131 = Dfls. 0,24 per CDR Div. eps. helonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$0,131 = Dfls. 0,24) with Dfls. 1,05 net.

complaint, saying legislation for the financing vehicles was drawn up to comply with a GATT ruling

In a report prepared by the U.S. trade office, Japan was singled out as the biggest perpetrator of barrican use of foreign sales corporaon aircraft subsidies. tions, which provide tax advantages for the export of U.S.

■ U.S. Cites 44 Countries

The United States accused on Wednesday 44 countries of unfair trade practices that rob American companies of foreign sales. The As-

ers to competition in the report, followed by the European Commu-The report, the eighth annual

edition, is the first step in a process that could lead to sanctions if negosociated Press reported from tiations fail to correct alleged in-

Intrag Investment Funds Split and Exchange on a 5-for-1 Basis

involving the old shares of

BRIT-INVEST Investment Fund for British Securities JAPAN-INVEST

Investment Fund for Japanese Shares ENERGIE-INVEST (formerly ROMETAC-INVEST) International Energy Investment Fund

The directors of Intrag Ltd., Management of Investment Trusts, Zurich, have decided to effect a split and exchange of 5 new shares for every old share of the above Funds. Consequently, all issues of bearer shares of the three Funds up to

April 1, 1993,

will be subject to this split and exchange.

Exchange

Bank Depositors

Depositors of shares, whose shareholdings are held in an open safekeeping account at a bank, are not required to take any action. The Custodian Bank will execute the exchange as of April 1, 1993, without waiting for any special instructions on the part of shareholders.

Non-bank depositors are requested to present their old shares (held at home or in a safe deposit box) with the respective coupons attached (BRIT-INVEST Nos. 10-20, plus talon; JAPAN-INVEST Nos. 17-20, plus talon; ENERGIE-INVEST, certificate without coupon sheet, plus talon) starting on Thursday. April 15, 1993. at one of the subscription and paying agents listed below.

The split and exchange shall take place free of charge for shareholders of the above Investment Funds.

Over-the-Counter Trading

Effective on Tuesday, June 1, 1993, only the new shares of the Funds BRIT-INVEST, JAPAN-INVEST and ENERGIE-INVEST with Coupon Nos. 1-18 shall be regarded as "good delivery" by the subscription and paying agents.

Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich Head Office and Branches in Switzerland

Lombard, Odier & Cie. Geneva Cantrade Private Bank Ltd., Zurich

Old Security Code Nos.: 279.186 279.187 BRIT-INVEST JAPAN-INVEST ENERGIE-INVEST 279.190

New Security Code Nos.: BRIT-INVEST 58,451 JAPAN-INVEST 58,452 ENERGIE-INVEST 58,450

La Roche & Co., Basie Liechtensteinische Landesbank, Vaduz Zurich, April 1, 1993



NYSE Highs-Lows

Japan Behemoths Have Trouble Adapting

es and more manufacturing moves overseas.

TOKYO - Japan's once-mighty trading companies face a gloomy future, according to a report by Jardine Fleming Securities, Japan. The report portrays these former bastions of

apanese trade as "creatures of a bygone era." The survey of Japan's big six trading companies notes that these corporations have been in a structural decline since the early 1970s. Of the six, only Mitsubishi Corp, is viewed as worth of holding in an investment portfolio.

"They have lost their monopoly on foreign trade, as more companies handle their exports and, to an increasing extent, imports," wrote Victoria Melendez, trading company analyst at

As more Japanese manufacturers move their plants abroad, they are dealing directly with

overseas distributors of their products. Ms. Melendez also noted they are no longer

Trading companies still have a role as importers, but Ms. Melendez asked, "For how long?" However, the trading companies still wield plenty of clout. Sales of the top nine accounted for 30 percent of Japan's gross national product for the year to March 1992, said Nozomu Kuni-

shige, analyst at Kleinwort Benson.
"But they're not very profitable," he added. Jardine ranks the trading companies by profit-ability as follows: Mitsubishi, Sumitomo Corp., Mitsui & Co., Itochu Corp. (formerly C. Itoh), Marubeni Corp. and Nissho Iwai Corp.

The trading companies, known as shosha. have tried to fight the trend toward direct trade by diversifying their direct investments. As well as cranking up the rate of investment

important as financiers to industry. Even their role as raw-materials suppliers is being undercut as Japan shifts to more service-oriented business-

The top six trading companies have made about 63 billion yen of equity investments in communications and information projects, ac-

cording to Jardine's report.

Most of these businesses have been hard hit by the downturn, and the Jardine report de-scribes most of the efforts to diversify as disastrous. "In just six months, the number of con-solidated subsidiaries and affiliates operating in the red has jumped from an average of 31.5 percent to an average of 38 percent," it says.

But Jason James, analyst at James Capel,

says the trading companies still have a role to play."Their three strengths are their financial expertise, international expertise, and good information," he said. "I guess you could sum up their future role as management of risk."

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is updated twice a year.

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Properties Helped Net At Wharf

HONG KONG - Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., one of Hong Kong's largest property companies, said Wednesday its 1992 net profit had risen to 2.05 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$265.2 million) as a result

of gains on property investments. The figures are after tax and payments to minority interests but before extraordinary gains. The previous year's profit, of 1.28 billion dollars, covered only a nine-month period because Wharf changed its financial year-end date to Dec. 31from March 31 in 1991.

Revenue rose to 4.39 billion dol-lars from 2.24 billion in the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1991. Earnings per share increased to 97.8 cents from 61.2 cents.

The company proposed a final dividend of 48.5 cents a share, compared with 42 cents in the ninemonth period. Together with a previously declared interim dividend of 16.5 cents, the total for the year comes to 65 cents.

The after-tax profit figure includes 211 million dollars from the disposal of unspecified property boldings, which would have been recorded as an extraordinary item before a change in accounting pro-

Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. a 44 per-cent-owned associate of World International (Holdings) Ltd., is a holding company for property, hotel, transport and warehouse busi-nesses. Founded in 1889 as a warehousing concern, Wharf was acquired in 1980 by the shipping tycoon Sir Yue-kong Pao.
(Bloomberg, AFP)

Tokyo Braces for Little Bang

TOKYO - When Britain allowed banks and brokerage **Productivity** houses to compete against each other in 1986, it created a flurry of In Japan Fell activity known as the Big Bang. Yet when a law designed to liber-In January alize Japan's financial markets goes into effect tomorrow, little more than a sizzle is expected.

A key aspect of the rules developed by the Finance Ministry is to let banks and brokerage firms expand into each other's turf through new subsidiaries. The problem is that these new units will face severe restrictions on their business activities for now, leaving them at a disadvantage against established players.

Jelico SD

Take, for example, the broker-age subsidiaries of banks. The Finance Ministry will only allow the subsidiaries to underwrite corporate and municipal bonds. However, the plum business of Japanese brokerage - the fat commissions on equity transac-tions — will be off limits.

Moreover, the Finance Ministry has told Japan's 11 biggest commercial banks, known as city banks, to put any plans to enter the brokerage industry on ice for at least a year after the new laws go into effect tomorrow.

"It's like an Oreo cookie without the cream in the middle," said Walter Altherr, a finance-industry analyst at the Tokyo office of W.I. Carr Group. "The more attractive areas of business are still being held back from them."

Consider, too, that a key element of Britain's deregulation, the liberalization of commissions on securities transactions, is not

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche TOKYO — Japanese productivity fell 1.5 percent in January from December, the Japan Productivity Center, a state-sponsored research insti-

Also on Wednesday, the Construction Ministry said orders to 50 major Japanese construction companies fell 27 percent in February from a year earlier, to 1.553 trillion yen (\$13.30 billion).

Separately, Japan's 72.35 trillion yen state budget for the year beginning Thursday, devised to boost chances of an economic recovery, became law. It was the first time in 22 years that the budget had cleared all legislative proce-dures before the start of the fiscal year.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

even being broached in the first round of laws.

Japan's fixed commissions on stock transactions start at 1.15 percent for small purchases and decline to less than 0.1 percent for large lots. Financial bureaucrats are talking of more changes, including freeing comons, but that is not expected

Even if the new Japanese laws,

granted substantial freedoms, analysts said they doubted To-kyo's ailing banks and broker-ages firms are in a very expansionary mood.

A three-year slump in stock and real estate values has left Japanese banks sitting on a mountain of bad debt. Last year, the Fi-nance Ministry said that in the six-month period ended April, Ja-pan's 21 largest banks had 1.23 trillion yen (\$10.53 billion) in

debts that were nonperforming. Similarly, Japan's securities companies are just starting to recover from the bear market of the past three years. The slump has devastated equity trading volume — and commissions. Little wonder then, analysts

nese banks and brokerage houses have plans to take advantage of the new laws this year. Another reason the laws are so slow-moving in Japan is that reg-

say, that only a handful of Japa-

ulators started to consider them in the late 1980s, when Japan's financial markets were in far different circumstances. With the stock market then

booming, the problem for regulators was the seemingly obscene profits at Japan's Rig Four brokers: Nomura Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co., Yamaichi Securities Co. nd Nikko Securities Co. The authorities were seeking to break the Big Four's strangle-hold on the stock market by introducing competition from banks.

"The deregulation of Japan's financial markets was born in a different era than it was conceived," said Paul Heaton, an industry analyst at Smith New Court Securities Ltd.

Japanese Bank Group Takes On Bad Loans

TOKYO — A cooperative recently set up by Japanese banks to absorb nonperforming debts said Wednesday it had acquired 682 bil-lion yen (\$5.84 billion) of bad loans at two-thirds of their face value since late January.

Cooperative Credit Purchasing

Co., owned jointly by 21 banks, said it had purchased the loans for 452 billion yen. The figure was in line with forecasts made by Shinichiro Goto, who was transferred from Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. to head the joint company when it was set up at the urging of the Japanese Finance Ministry.

In the first two months of the cooperative's operations, 35 financial institutions got 229 bad loans off their balance sheets. As a result, the joint company ended up with 243 commercial plots of land and 154 residential lots as collateral. Details of the properties acquired

are to be made public later. Twenty percent of the bad loans at one trillion yen. were in excess of 5 billion ven. the

announcement said, while more than half were between 1 billion and 5 billion yen.

The institutions involved are the 21 banks that own the company -Japan's 11 city banks, seven trust banks and three-long-term credit banks — plus 10 regional banks, two insurance companies and a financial cooperative.

Under the system, a bank or other institution that sells problem real estate at a discount to the corporation must lend the corporation the money for the deal. The bank then no longer owns the bad real estate loan, but instead owns a loan to Cooperative Credit Purchasing.

Nonperforming debts, those on which interest has not been paid for six months, had swelled to 12.3 trillion yen at the end of Septémber 1992 and may have reached 15 trillion yen as Japan's fiscal year ended Wednesday. Write-offs for the year just ended year are estimated

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Tokyo Hang Seng Wednesday Pirev. 6,388.88 6,406.49 -0.28 Hong Kong Hang Serio Singapore All Ordinaries Mikker 225 Composite Stock 686.75. 1,452,67 1,448,40 6,16 311.27 -048 1,584.49 New Zealand NZSE-40 1,576.85 ¥2,00 Bombay : Nelsonal Index . 1,918.80 "993.90"×

Japan to Cut Car Sales to EC

TOKYO - A fall in the volume of Japanese car exports to Europe this

year, agreed upon in Tokyo by the two sides, will be "significant," a European negotiator said Wednesday.

Officials of the EC Commission and the Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry opened a third day of talks to reach an accord on the expected scope of this year's slump in the European market, a condition for fixing the level of Japanese exports.

EC pessimism has increased owing to a plunge of more than 20 percent in car sales in Europe in the first two months of 1993.

We foresee a contraction of 15 percent in the first three months," said the commission's vice president, Martin Bangemann, "and after a revival in the course of the year, a global decrease of 5 to 7 percent for 1993." Last year, Japan cut car exports to Europe by 6 percent.

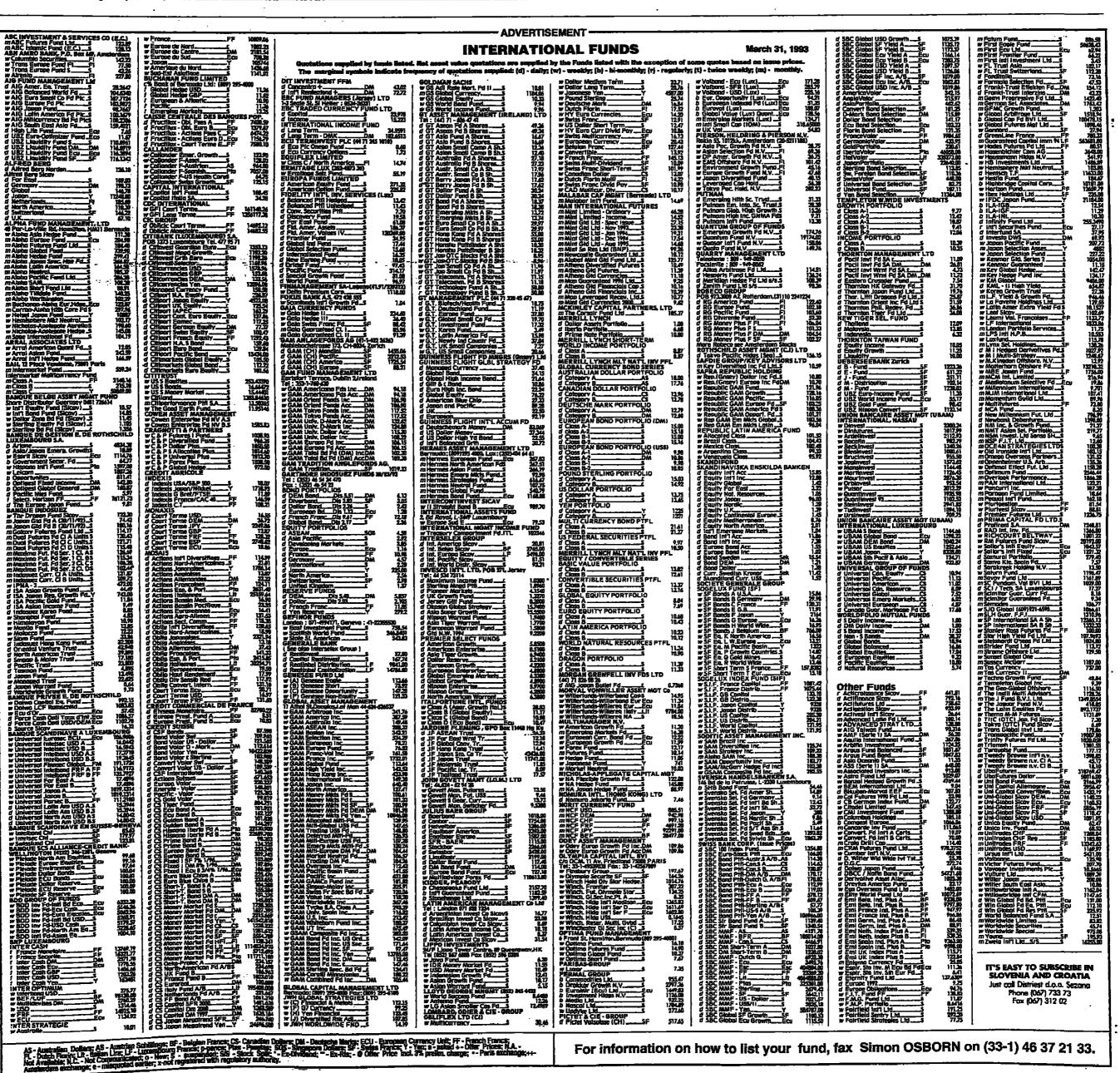
Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

 That Airways has decided to defer taking delivery of seven Airbus A-330s and two Boeing 747s for 12 to 15 months and to cancel buying options on another 13 planes to help it cope with a business downturn. President Group of Taiwan has taken over two units of the financially troubled U.S. computer maker, Wang Laboratories Inc., in a deal worth about \$150 million, a President spokesman said.

· Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said Mitsubishi Motors Europe BV in the Netherlands, which controls its European operations, would form three new European units, effective April 1.

 Apple Computer Inc. boosted sales of personal computers in Japan last year and now Las the third-largest market share, a survey by Dataquest Japan found. Apple's share rose to 8.3 percent, from 5.4 percent in 1991. Revers, AFP, AP, Bloomberg



For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

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SPORTS SOC

To Krabbe. Ruling on Ban Still Isn't Fair

NEUBRANDENBURG, Germany - The double world champion sprinter Katrin Krabbe accused German officials on Wednesday of plotting to stop her competing at this year's world athletics championships despite their having reduced a ban from competition from four years to one year.

Krabbe, who was suspended with teammates Grit Breuer and Manuela Derr after taking the drug clembuterol, said an arbitration panel had chosen to end the new ban at midnight on Aug. 13 so she would be unable to qualify for the Stutigari eveni.

The championships starts on Aug. 14 but the 23-year-old German will be unable to defend her 100- and 200-meter titles because she will not have had the chance to record the necessary qualifying times in competition.

They chose Aug. 14 especially because they knew that we wouldn't be able to go to the world champiouships because we couldn't qualify for them," Krabbe said at a news conference. "We don't want to accept the decision but the problem is we haven't got

the official reason for it yet." The German athletics federation's arbitration panel reduced on Tuesday the bans on Krabbe and Breuer, who tested positive for clenbuterol in July, to one year and on Derr, who admitted to taking the drug but was never positively tested, to eight months.

On the surface the athletes seem to have been treated in different ways. While Derr's eight-month ban dates from Aug. 24, 1992, when she admitted to taking clenbuterol, Krabbe and Breuer's bans begin effectively on Aug. 14, the day the federation made an official proposal that the athletes be suspended

Under International Amateur Athletic Federation rules, bans for drug use start on the day athletes test positive. Krabbe and Breuer supplied positive samples in several tests from July 2 to 23 last year.

A German federation doping expert countered the argument on Wednesday by saying the bans began on Aug. 14 because the athletes were not officially punished for doping but for "unsportsmanlike conduct." The national federation was unable to ban Krabbe under its doping rules because of a legal technicality. It had no clause in its regulations governing bans for outof-competition tests last July although the regulations have since been amended.

■ Russian Hurdler Banned

The world women's 100-meter hurdles champion, Lyudmila Narozhilenko of Russia, has been banned for four years after a positive test for an anabolic steroid.

A spokesman for the IAAF, Jayne Pearce, said Wednesday in London that two urine samples from an indoor meeting in Lievin, France, on Feb. 13 had contained

an anabolic steroid. Narozhilenko, 27, twice lowered the world indoor 60-meter record

DENNIS THE MENACE



Istvan Pisont of Hungary, right, and Nicolaos Tsiantakis of Greece struggling for control of the ball.

Denmark Hands Spain First Loss

Goal in 20th Minute Bolsters Chances for World Cup Berth

COPENHAGEN - Lars Olsen, Denmark's soccer captain, wanted a 1-0 lead as quickly as possible

and he got it Wednesday. Flemming Povlsen scored a 20th-minute goal that proved to be the game-winner as the European champions edged Spain to earn a much-needed boost in their quest for a berth in next year's World Cup finals in the United States.

We got two crucial points tonight and I'd like to congratulate the whole team," said Denmark's coach, Richard Moller-Nielsen, who guided the Danes to a sensa-European championship title in Sweden last June.

Povisen, a striker who plays for Borussia Dortmund in Germany, capitalized on a defensive mistake by the Spaniards. He intercepted the ball on the left flank, decked the Spanish defender Rafael Alkorta and then fired a lot shot from a difficult angle past the Spanish goalkeeper, Andoni Zubizarreta.

The Danes, playing with confi-dence before a sellout crowd of 40,272 at the Parken stadium, moved to third place in group 3 with seven points from five games. They are still unbeaten, but had three lackluster goalless ties against Latvia, Lithuania and Ireland in

It was the first loss for Spain, which still leads the seven-team group with nine points from seven games. Ireland, which stunned Northern Ireland with three goals in nine first-half minutes to post a 3-0 win earlier Wednesday, is second with eight points from five games. The two top teams qualify

for the World Cup finals.
Switzerland 1, Portugal 1: Portugal kept Switzerland to a tie but the Swiss regained the lead of European Group I from Italy on goal differential.

Stephane Chapuisat, of Germany's first-division Borussia Dortmund, put Switzerland in Bern ahead in the 39th minute with his fifth goal of the qualifying tourna-

Chapuisat, for once unguarded by Portuguese defenders, deflected

That gave him the lead in the Group 1 scorer list.

Four minutes later, Jose Semedo tied it with a forceful header after the Swiss defense moved slowly against a lob by Abel Xavier, a newcomer on the Portuguese team.

Portugal's well-organized defense checked the Swiss attack, focused heavily on Chapuisat, in the second half. Switzerland, seeking to reach its

1966, remained well-placed to gain one of the two qualifying spots in the six-team group despite drop-ping a point Wednesday. Switzerland and Italy now each

have eight points from five Group 1 games. Switzerland has 15-4 goals, Italy 13-5. Portugal improved after a 3-1 home loss against Italy in its previ-

ous game and pulled even on points with third-place Scotland.

Wakes 2, Belgium 0: Ryan Giggs scored his first goal for Wales and Ian Rush gained a national scoring record as the Welsh, playing at home in Cardiff, ended Belgium's six come winning streets. six-game winning streak. Giggs, a 19-year-old Manchester

United winger likened to the mer-curial George Best, crashed home a free kick, and Liverpool's Rush headed a second that took him to a record 24 goals for his country. The result gave Wales a chance of gaining the finals in the United

Belgium still heads the group four standings with 12 points from seven games with Romania second with seven from five. Wales, now with six from five, has moved third above Czechoslovakia, which has

four from four. Ireland 3, Northern Ireland 0: Ireland stunned Northern Ireland with three goals in nine first-half

About 33,000 fans at Lansdowne Road in Dublin saw Andy Town-send, Niall Quinn and Steve Staunton score the goals that bolstered Ireland's chances of gaining the finals in the United States next

the net off an Alain Sutter cross. Chariton's team, which made the finals three years ago, moved within one point of the group leader, Spain, in the Group 3 standings. Spain has nine points from

six games and Ireland has eight from five. Neither has conceded a Northern Ireland has six points from six games and, with only two teams qualifying from the seven in the group, must win its next game in Spain to stand any realistic

chance of gaining the finals. first World Cup final round since Greece 1, Hungary 0: Greece is poised to reach the World Cup finals for the first time after a welldeserved victory in Budapest over Hungary on Wednesday.
It leads European Group Five

with nine points from five games. Only Russia has a realistic chance of overtaking them.

Even so, Greece should still qualify in second place from the

five-team group.

The winner in the 70th minute

came after an astute substitution by manager Alketas Panagoulias, who brought in Costas Antoniou for Spiros Marangos.

Minutes later, after a fine run down the left in which Nicos Tsian-takis cluded his marker, Antoniou's dangerous, low cross brought a desperate handling offense by central defender Andras Telek. Stratos Apostolakis took the resulting penalty kick and made no mistake with

his rising drive.

England 2, Turkey 0: In Izmir,
Turkey, David Platt scored seven
minutes after kickoff to pace England to a qualifying victory over Turkey, moving the English into a

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches a falling header into the bottom of The result means that Jack first-place tie in European Group COPENHAGEN Land all hus ending the Turks' chances of reaching the finals. The victory improved England

to 3-1-0 and seven points, with an identical record but just behind Norway on goal differential. The Netherlands also has seven points but has played one more game. Turkey fell to 1-1-5 and three

points with only three games re-maining in its schedule. Only the top two teams in the six-team group advances to the 1994 World Cup in the United States.

An unmarked Platt leaped to head in a John Barnes free kick from the right side of the penalty area, easily beating the immobilized Turkish goalkeeper Engin

England's goalkeeper. Chris England's goalkeeper, Chris Woods, thwarted several Turkish chances, slapping away a powerful shot from Oguz Cetin in the 18th minute and covering a ball from a hesitant Orhan Cikrikci in the

Paul Gascoigne gave England its second goal, heading in a deep cross from right by Paul Ince seconds before the halftime whistle.

In the 44th minute Turkey replaced Ipekoglu with Hayrettin Denirbas after the starting goalkeeper was injured in a crash with

Further ruining Turkey's day were yellow cards issued to Tugay Kerimoglu for fouling Lee Dixon in the ninth minute and Orhan Cikrikci, who did not heed an offside whistle and kicked the ball into the net despite the referee's attempts to

SIDELINES

The 21st-Century at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) - Wimbledon unveiled plans Wednesday to build a new No. 1 showcourt as the centerpiece of a 20-year development project to take the termis tournament into the 21st century. The existing Court One, which is adjacent to Centre Court, is to be torn down and replaced by a building with facilities for players, club members and the media. A new Court One, with a seating capacity of 11,500, would be built just north of Centre Court, Centre Court would be extended to

be built just north of Centre Court, Centre Court would be extended to increase seating from 13,100 to 13,900.

Officials ruled out putting a roof over any of the courts, despite the rain that disrupts the tournament year after year. The All England Club's chairman, John Curry, refused to reveal the projected cost, saying, "We never talk money at Wimbledon, but it's obviously going to be expensive."

The plans also include a new No. 2 court for 5,000 spectators and two more outside courts. In addition, the grounds would be redeveloped to provide easier access and improved facilities for fans.

Roche Reaches End of the Road

PARIS (AFP) - Stephen Roelle of freland has confirmed that he will

retire from cycling at the end of the season.

"I always said I would finish my career at the age of 32 or 33. Next
November I will be 34," he said Wednesday. "I didn't want to leave
before because I might have had the image of a loser."

He became one of Ireland's greatest sporting stars when he swept the board in 1987 by winning Tour of France and the Tour of Italy and the world championship. But since then his career has gone downhill, and injuries constantly hamper his efforts to climb up again.

• Greg Lemond, the three-time Tour de France champion, escaped a

car crash near his home in Belgium without serious injury, the police said. LeMond's car crashed into another vehicle late Tuesday, slightly injuring both drivers, a police official said.

For the Record

Don Shields, the most valuable player in the first National Invitation Tournament, in 1938 for Temple, and later the head basketball coach at the University of Tulsa, died Tuesday. He was 78 and had been ill for

Clande Mouton, who became a national figure as the bilingual public address announcer for the Montreal Canadiens, died Tuesday of pancreatic cancer. He was 61.

NHL Realigns in First Facelift in Decade

new playoff system.

Starting next season, with the addition of new franchises in Anaheim, California, and Miami, the Winnipeg Jets, Eastern and Western from Clarence Campbell and Prince of Penguins and Tampa Bay Lightning moved into new divisions.

The names of the conferences and divisions are being simplified with geographical titles.

The playoff format is the most radical change. The NHL has been basing its playoffs on the top four teams of each division qualifying — No. 1 versus 4 and 2 playing 3 — a system it has used since 1981-82. The two division winners then meet to decide a conference champion and the two conference champions meet for the Stanley Cup.

Starting next season, in each of the two conferences, the regular-season division champs will be seeded 1-2. The next six teams based on points, regardless of division standings, make the rest of the eight-team conference quarterfinals. The division winners hold home-ice advantage in the first round regardless of where ranked in the conference stand-

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

ARE YOU THE KID

WHO HIT THE

ME YESTERDAY?

HONEY, COULD YOU PUT A NEW BULB IN FOR ME BEFORE YOU GO TO WORK!

CONGRATULATIONS, LT. FUZZ!!

THIS WAS THE MOST BRILLIANTLY

WRITTEN REPORT I'VE EVER HAD

UP THE NORTH

THE GOOD FORTUNE TO READ!!

DOONESBURY

HOWS THIS 60-

ings.
"The new system better rewards teams for their perfor-

WELL, I HOPE

YOU RUINED

MY WHOLE LIFE!

YOU'RE SATISFIED! CLEAR OVER

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THANK

THE RESULTING AVALANCHE BURIES MY CABIN, RE SIT TIGHT FOR A DAY OR BID UNTO

mance in the regular season by moving to a playoff system NEW YORK — The National Hockey League announced Wednesday its first radical facelift in a decade, including a new playoff system.

based on conference play," Commissioner Gary Bettman said. "As well, this alignment provides hockey fans with more variety in games involving their favorite teams." The two conferences will have their names changed to

> In the West Conference, the Pacific Division, currently Smythe Division, will be made up of Calgary, Edmonton,

Vancouver, Los Angeles, San Jose and the new Anaheim franchise owned by the Walt Disney Co.

Winnipeg moves to the Central Division, currently the Norris, to join Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and the relocated Dallas Stars, who are moving from Minnesota where they were the North Stars. It's a return of sorts for

The Jets, after joining the NHL in 1979-80 in the Smythe Division, played in the Norris for the 1981-82 season before moving back to the Smythe the next year after the Colorado Rockies moved east to become the New Jersey Devils.

Tampa Bay is moved from the Norris into the East Conference's Atlantic Division, now the Patrick, with Washington, the New York Islanders, the New York Rangers, New Jersey, Philadelphia and the new franchise based in

NO, I WAS JUST KIND

OF CURIOUS TO SEE WHERE

WHOOPS!

YOU LIVE .. YOU PROBABLY

HAVE A DOG, TOO,

DON'T YOU?

Pittsburgh is moved into the Northeast Division, currently The move for the Penguins will be a renewal of a division

rivalry with Montreal in existence from 1974-75 until 1981-82, when the Penguins moved the Patrick.

Teams in the East Conference will play division rivals five times each, opponents in the other division four times each and opponents in the other conference twice each. Teams in the West Conference will play divisional rivals

six times each, opponents in the other division four times each and opponents in the other conference twice each. This produces an 82-game schedule. It has yet to be determined whether the extra two neutral-site games needed to reach the 84-game schedule in use this year will be played. The subject is a matter for negotiation between the league and the NHL Players' Association.

The league said the changes were approved by a unanimous vote of its board of governors. A two-third majority was needed for approval.

"These changes will best serve the interests of our teams," Bettman. "The League had adopted a plan that will enhance rivalries both within and outside divisional play.

CALVIN AND HOBBES



YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO SCOOP ONE HALF STRAIGHT DOWN AND THEN DIG OUT THE OTHER SIDE FROM THE BOTTON, SO PART OF THE TOP REMAINS UNDISTURBED UNTIL THE VERY END!





ROARD

WIZARD of ID

DO YOU

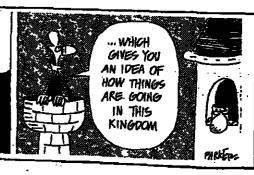
MEAN,

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REX MORGAN





GARFIELD





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Michigan's Tactics 'Of Intimidation Sometimes Backfire

New York Times Service

Woofing can backfire. A few years ago in a tight game in the final minute of the West Regionals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament, Paris McCurdy of Ball State stepped to the free-throw line, Greg Anthony of Nevada Las Vegas, hoping to throw him off his game, sauntered behind him and said quietly, "You're gonna shoot another one of those bricks, man," McCurdy said, "We'll see."
Anthony said, "Your mama can shoot better free throws than you." McCurdy said, "Ain't got no mama."

strange look came over Anthony's face and he walked away silently. It little smile appeared on McCurdy's face — for, in fact, he did have a mother. He also sank both free throws. He later said that the discus-

Vantage sion with Anthony relaxed him, hav-Point ing the opposite affect than Anthony had intended. Ball State lost the game, 69-67, but it wasn't because of McCurdy's foul shooting — he hit four for four in the game — and it presumably wasn't because of

Anthony's mouth, This comes to mind now as Michigan, the woofingest team in the Final Four, prepares to play Kentucky in the semifinals in New Orleans on Saturday. Woofing, or barking, or taunting in your face has backfired for

Michigan up to this point, although it has not floored them.

Woofing, too. has backfired on Anthony, because the possible escalation of pushing an opponent verbally is to punch him. Even sucker punch him, which is what Anthony did the other night in Phoenix to Kevin

The television audience caught a stark glimpse of Michigan's verbal propensity last week when Jinuny King, after executing a crashing jam, washington player. It was like kicking someone when he's down, because at the time. Michigan, the heavy favorite, was leading by something like 13-2. At the half, Michigan led by 3 points, and barely won.

Whatever woofing the Wolverines have done in the tournament has seemed to either ignite the other teams (UCLA took them into overtime and Temple played them virtually even), or defuse themselves with a bullying overconfidence.

Michigan players come out in their com-vellow long shorts — Jalen Rose's cover his knees — and their black shoes and black socks, reminiscent of Mike Tyson in the ring (although Tyson was without socks), and wrapped in rap. They want to give the impression of street toughs, and bring that 'hood jauntiness to the court. This is hip-hop hoops.

But if practiced, it would seem more suited for the pros, where anything

goes, just about, than in college where these players are students, at least

Michigan does many of the things that the basketball textbook says not to do, such as throwing cross-court passes. But because of their glorious physical talent, they have gotten away with such risky business. The end result of this, however, can be that when facing a team with fairly equal talent — and stronger coaching — as they will against Kentucky, then the players' deficiencies, such as not knowing or earing how to light through picks, not knowing or caring how to get free without the ball, may be another way of beating themselves.

Often, though, when the competition is herce, as it is at this level of the NCAA tournament, the best thing to do is keep your mouth shut, Walt Frazier had a theory about this. "Let sleeping dogs lie." he said. "Why pump anyone up?

It is true that competitors try whatever they can to get an edge, and there are occasions when some words will make another player so infuriated, for example, that he loses concentration, but the reverse may

Sometimes the best thing to do is say nothing. I remember Sonny Liston's glare, those piercing, villainous eves set darkly inside the cowl of

his boxing robe. Nuff said, they said. Or take Bob Gibson, According to Joe Morgan in his new autobiogra-phy, "A Life in Baseball," "Gibson did not socialize, did not so much as

exchange words with players on other teams, he said, because any time they were in the batter's box he needed the freedom to knock them down." What Gibson did do, though, was stare malevolently, and fire that most wicked of fast balls. As Michigan goes against Kentucky, I am reminded of the matches

between Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe. McEnroe was uncharacteristically tight-lipped when he played Borg. He said he needed all the energy he could muster — every extra breath preserved — if he hoped to beat him. He also knew he wasn't going to intimidate or confound him with gab. The Michigan players will have to do the same against

they will surely wind up talking only to themselves.

16 6-9 24, Owens 9-17 4-7 23, Gailing 9-14 5-6 23. Rebounds—Minnesola 37 (Laertner 10), Golden en State 62 (Hill 13), Assists—Minnesota 22 (Williams 13), Galden State 26 (Spreweil 10).

WALES CONFERENCE

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NHL Standings

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v-Calaary v-Las Angeles

Fuhr 1 27-6-4-31

Exhibition Results

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Son Jose 10 45 7 22
>-Cliniched division title
v-Cliniched player berth
TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Bourque (18), Richer (1), Neely (6): Verbeek (34) Shots on gool—Boston (on Gassello) 16-7-5—22, Harriand (on Moog) 17-4-5—20.

BOSCHMON (3), Anow (7), Archibald (7), Multi (13): R. Samuelsson (3): L. Munath. (19): L. Aurah. (20): Francis (22): 2. Lemieus (57) Shafs on goal—Colovod (10): Wrosposis (4-10—23) Pilliburgh (4-10—23): 15-15-8—18 Pilliburgh (4-10—23): 1 0 1—2 N.Y. Islanders (10): 1 0 1—2 N.Y. Islanders (10): 1 0 1—2

SCOREBOARD

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WESTERN CONFERENCE

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

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sev 54 (Bowie 11) Assists—Philodelphia 15 (Dowkins 6), New Jerser 30 (Pobinson 10), Milami 27 30 32 24—116 Charlotte 25 26 17 21— 59 Rice 7-19 2-2 19, Sell-buy 9-18 2-7 30, Johnson 6-13 2-14, Mayerling 5-14 (2-13 22, Rebounds)— Murm 54 (Selligit) 151, Charlotte 57 (Mourning 151, Assist)—Mayer (1) (Show 6), Charlotte 19

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an 19.]1 6.7 44 Rebounds—Proent- 42 (West

dan io-11 6-7 44 Resolutas—Procent - 4: Ivest 10), Chicago 49 (Grant I 64 Assists—Procent 26 (K Juhnson 16), Chicaso 31 (Planen 16) Seattle - 24 28 29 16—77 Sen Antonio - 26 18 26 27—77 Perkins 5 14 3-4 19, Pierce 5 14 7-8 24; Eulioti

Perkins 5143-19, Pierce 6-147-92; Ellion 6-11 ad 19. Robinson 7-13-7-10-21 Rebaunds—Seattle 52 (Kerng 14), Son Antonia 41: Poblisson 91, Assists—Seattle 31: (Poston 61, Son Antonia 27: (Anderson 7); La Cispers 28: 28: 19: 26—101: Green 8-9-58-72; South 8-10-3-31: Manning 5-18-8-81: Roberts 11-16-3-5 25: Rebaunds—LA Lakers 45 (Divoc 12): La Cispers 49: (Roberts 11); Assists—La Lokers 24: (Threatt 8), La Cilipers 30: (Majach son 11).

-Miami 21 (Shaw 6). Chamatte 19

NBA Standings



The Cleveland Indians' pitcher Jose Mesa (49) and catcher Sandy Alomar upending Hal Morris of the Cincinnati Reds after Morris charged the mound in a game in Winter Haven, Florida. Morris, who separated his shoulder, will be out of action for a least a month.

Indians' Crews Legally Drunk in Fatal Boat Crash

By Murray Chass New York Times Service

Tim Crews was legally drunk when the boat he was driving rammed a pier after dark, killing him and another Cleveland Indians pitcher, an investigation of the accident has revealed.

Colonel Bob Edwards, law enforcement director for the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, said in a report that tests indicated that Crews had a bloodalcohol content of 0.14 percent. Under Florida law, the operator of a boat is legally drunk when his blood alcohol content reaches 0.10

Lieutenant Vinard Hitt of the commission said Tuesday that no charges would be filed. If similar said, "We would recommend that he be charged with driving under the influence.

Crews, 31, was steering his 18foot (5.5-meter) fishing boat on Little Lake Nellie about 25 miles (40 kilometers) west of Orlando at about 7:30 P.M. on March 22 when it rammed a pier, went under it and

Rookie manager Phil Garner got

Cal Eldred (11-2, 1.79 ERA)

Boston Red Sox

er Lou Gorman has made, and for

For all the moves general manag-

Olin, 27, the Indians' top relief pitcher, was killed instantly. Crews died about 10 hours later at Orlan-

do Regional Medical Center. Both pitchers died from "blunt force trauma to the head." Edwards said in his report, and the nature of the injuries indicated that neither man saw the pier before the collision.

Bob Ojeda. 35. a third Indians pitcher, suffered a severe scalping injury and told investigators he did not recall seeing or hitting the pier. Edwards said Olin's blood alcohol content was .02 percent and Ojeda's .006 percent. Their content was not critical, however, because

they were not driving.
Thomas Hegert, the medical examiner of Orange County, said at the news conference that the 0.14 circumstances existed and the op-erator of the boat survived. Him reading for Crews could be the equivalent of six to seven beers in a person the size of Crews: 6 feet (1.82 meters) and 195 pounds (88

kilograms).
"But the effects vary considerably in each person," Hegert said. Edwards said physical evidence from the accident indicated the boat was "planed out," or riding high in the water. That condition, he explained, established that the boat was traveling 25 miles an hour or faster, though an exact speed could not be determined.

Hitt said that the boot manufacturer told investigators that with the 150-horsepower motor the boat had, it would have to go at least 25 miles an hour to be planing. But he said, the boat was capable of traveling up to 50 miles an hour with three people on board.

The day after the accident, Lieutenant Bruce Cooper, one of the chief investigators, speculated that evidence indicated the boat could have been traveling with the throttle close to being completely open. In his report Tuesday, Edwards

said the boat's propeller cut a strip of grass about 250 feet long leading directly to the 171-foot pier. The grass he referred to was submerged egetation close to the lake's surface. If the boat had not been on

plane. Edwards said, it would have plowed the grass aside and "disturbed the bottom,

The boat broke three of the pier's pilings and three cross braces, coming to rest 145 feet beyond. It stopped, Edwards said, because the force of the crash caused the outboard motor's cover to press against the flywheel, causing the gine to stall. Ojeda, who was discharged from

the hospital last Thursday, spoke with his teammates at the Indians' park in Winter Haven. Florida. the accident.

Many Contenders in a Season of Change

Are there any baseball fans out there who would like to see Nolan

Ryan pitch in the World Series in his final season? Probably lots, which is why the Texas Rangers are the sentimental

favorite in the American League West this year. They are no worse than most teams in the division. More than in any recent year. more teams have a legitimate

chance at finishing first in the AL West. Even Seattle, which lost 98 games last season, may have a chance, Well, maybe not.

Predicted Order: 1) Chicago, 2) Minnesota, 3) Kansas City. 4) Oakland, 5) Texas, 6) Seattle, 7) Cali-

Chicago White Sox

Even without Bo Jackson and Ozzie Guillen, the White Sox stayed in contention last year. With those players back. Chicago might win its first title since 1983.

Jack McDowell (20-10) has become one of the most consistent starters. How well Bobby Thigpen pitches could be the key, but he needs to do better than last season's 4.55 ERA. Hard-throwing Lind and Greg Gagne. They added Roberto Hernandez may need to power by trading Greeg Jefferies to take over the closer's job.

St. Louis for Felix Jose. George

Seattle 4, San Diesa 2 San Francisco 4, Chicago Cubs I Ballimare 3, Detroli 2 Atlanta 7, N.Y. Yankes 5 Texas 1, Chicago White Say 0

FRENCH CUP
Second round
Alaccio 1, Sochoux 1
(Ajoccio won 42 on penalties)
Annecy 0, Paris 51 Germain 1
Crelell 0, Mantretiler 1
Guevanon 8, Lens 8
(Lens won 42 an penalties)
Le Hovre 8, Toulouse 0
(Toulouse won 43 an penalties)
Nontes 9, Roder 1
Niori 0, Manacco 0
(Manacco won 42 on penalties)

iMonoco won 4:2 on penaltiesi Poni 51 Espril 0 Coen 2

HON 6-5 ON PENGLINS GERMAN CUP

semmus Hrocht Franklyrt O, Bayer Lev

FOURTH ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
West Indies vs. Pokistan
Tuesday, in Kingsfown, 3! Vincen!
Pokistan: 184-9 (50 overs)
West Indies 149 (44) overs)
Result: Pokistan won by 38 runs.

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آبا بالأحارك من سمع بيسام استنسام ما الواد BASEBALL

805TON-Put Matt Young Pilicher, an waivers for his uncanditional release. CALIFORNIA-Dollaned Russ Soringer, Pilicher, to Vancouver. PCL. CHICAGO WHITE SOX-Dollaned Mattheruillo, catcher, to Nashville, AA, Put Mile Dunne, pilicher, on 15-day dispited list. DETROIT—Purchased confract of 800 Marchandle pittible, toom Toropholiar post-

MacDanoid, pitcher, from Toronio for costs.

ITALIAN CUP
Semiling, second les
AC Milon I, Poma 0

5) Elienne 1. Eningi i (S) Elienne won 65 an

N.Y. Mets 5, Los Angeles 4

Minnesota Twins The Twins made two major winter moves that kept their fans hap-py — they kept Kirby Puckett in Minnesota, then signed Dave Winfield, a hometown hero. Bert Blyle-

AL PREVIEW

ven also is back, needing 13 more victories for 300. Minnesota always has done well because of its defense. Manager Tom Kelly is gambling this year that third baseman Scott Leius can make the move to shortstop to re-

place Greg Gagne.

Kansas City Royals A year ago, the Royals started

the season with new players and new hope. A month later, they were 1-16 and on the way to their worst finish (72-90) since 1970. So the Royals signed a home-

town favorite. David Cone. to an-chor a staff that includes Kevin Appier and Mark Gubicza. They filled gaps up the middle with Jose The big question is what Jackson Brett, about to turn 40, will see if he

Sent Pick Greene, pitcher, lohis minor league camp for reassignment.

KANSAS CITY—Put Dennis Rosmussen, pitcher, an 15-day disabled list.

MILWAUK EE—Signad Dickle Than, infelder, lo 1-vegr contract. Optioned Milke Ignosiak, pitcher, to Denver, AA.

OAKLAND—Claimed Scaft Hemand, calcher, off waivers from Chicaso White Sox, Optioned Joe Stugarski and Vince Hemand, calcher, off Tocoma, PCL. Reassigned Keyin Compbell, pitcher, to Tocoma, Released Rich Gedman, catcher, and Bob Miloch, pitcher, Orfered Gary Petth, putfielder, and Date Syeum, intifelder, contracts with Tocoma, Signed Milke Aldrete, caltrieder, in minor-league cantract, TORONTO—Acoulred Darrin Jockson, cultiple, and State of the Miloch, pitcher, on waivers for his unconditional release. Optioned Juan de la Rusa, cuffeiger, and Greg O'Hallarder, cander, to Syrocuse, IL. Sent Tomy Castilla-otticher, and Angel Alacthica, cafater, in their minor leasue camp for restsignment.

National League

ATLANTA—Optioned Ryan Kirsko, first boseman, to Richmand, IL.
CHICAGO CUBS—Put Jett D. Rosmson, pitcher, on waivers to give him his unconditional release Optioned Jim Buillinger and Heathchilf Stacuma, pitchers, to lowe, AA, Pul Ryne Sandbers, second basetwar. Shawan Durskos, sportstop and Milke Horse, pitcher, on 15-day and Milke Horse, pitcher, on 18-day on 18 pitcher.

Sandbers, second baseman; Showan Dunston, Shortstop: and Mike Horkey, pligher, on 15-day

disabled list. Optioned Jessie Hollins and Turk

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lis, and Trav Alenir, calcher; Jett Kal

can do after missing almost two full can duplicate his .285 batting average, or do better.

> Oakland Athletics Free agency hit hard, and the defending AL West champions are without Dave Stewart, Mike Moore, Harold Baines and Willie Wilson. Walt Weiss was traded away and, for the first time in seven years. Oakland begins a season without Jose Canseco.

Even so, the Athletics have a lot left as they seek their fifth title in six years. Rickey Henderson may be unhappy with his contract, but he can get on base. Mark McGwire and Ruben Sierra are solid, and Dave Henderson is ready to return from yearlong injuries.

Texas Rangers What a thrill it would be to see Nolan Ryan, at 46, close his career in a World Series for only the second time. Possible, but not proba-ble. Ryan (5-9, 3.72 ERA) is coming off a series of injuries, and has

been so-so in spring training.
The Rangers should score a lot of runs, Juan Gonzalez, 22, who led the majors with 43 home runs, and Jose Canseco (26 HR, 87 RBI) might be the most potent outfield tandem in baseball

Kevin Brown (21-11) get support from newly acquired Charlie Leibrandt and Craig Lefferts, and Tom Henke as cioser.

Seattle Mariners Lou Piniella was hired to fire up the Mariners on the field, and reliever Norm Charlton also went from Cincinnati to Seattle. The Mariners, who have had only one winning season in their history, are used to disappointment.

California Angels

Not much went right for the Angels last season, and it's not looking ike a real bright 1993, either. The Angels have solid starters in Mark Langston, Chuck Finley and free agent Scott Sanderson. Not enough to overcome a young lineup

Triple-A Edmonton). EAST DIVISION After years of trying to break out of their choke collar, the Toronto

Blue Jays did it last season. So what happens in the winter? They lose Dave Winfield, David Cone. Jimmy Key. Tom Henke, Kelly Gruber. Manuel Lee, Dave Stieb and a few others. Not all of those losses will hurt,

but the Blue Jays are not the force they were. Meanwhile, several teams have gotten better, including New York and Baltimore. Predicted Order: 1) Baltimore, 2) New York, 3) Toronto, 4) Cleve-

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land, 5) Detroit. 6) Milwaukee, 7)

majors in runs (791) last season. Camden Yards was a big his last and that's the best measure of ofseason and so were the Orioles, who went 89-73 and stayed close to What Detroit really needs is oitching. The 4.60 ERA was the

Toronto until the final weeks. highest in the majors since 1987, so The Orioles made only a couple they signed free agent Mike Moore of moves to fill gaps, signing desig-(17-12), and Tom Bolton and Bill nated hitter Harold Baines and sec-ond baseman Harold Reynolds. nueger at lesser prices. Milwankee Brewers Then, along came Fernando Valenzuela. Baltimore still needs a few While owner Bud Selig comthings to win this year, most of all lained about the disadva for Cal Ripken to bounce back that small-market teams faced,

from a season-long slump. most other clubs in baseball went Mike Devereaux (107 RBI) and out and got more players while Mil-Brady Anderson (80 RBI, 53 SB) waukee lost Paul Molitor, Chris are two of the best outfielders in Bosio, Dan Plesac and a few others. baseball. Mike Mussina (18-5, 2.54 ERA) emerged as one of the best the most from his lineup by runyoung pitchers in the majors. ning all the time, as the Brewers stole a team-record 256 bases.

New York Yankees George Steinbrenner's return to the Bronx got the attention, but it made one of the splashiest debuts will be newcomers Wade Boggs, in major league history.

Jim Abbott, Jimmy Key, Spike

Owen and Paul O'Neill who deter-

nine whether the Yankees win their first division title since 1981. all the money he has spent, the Red Abbott (7-15, 2.77 ERA) got no Sox don't have much to show, run support in California; he'll get more at Yankee Stadium and might become New York's next bero. Key er, and he might have won a few (13-13) is consistent and will join more had it not been for the bull-Melido Perez for a solid three-deep pen that blew 26 of 65 save

Don Mattingly does not have his old home run power, but his 40 doubles showed a resurgence. Boggs (.369 lifetime at Fenway Park) needs to show his career-low .259 last season was a fluke and Danny Tartabull (85 RBI) must

play more often. Toronto Blue Jays

Let's see, who's left? Joe Carter, Roberto Alomar, Jack Morris and a few others, enough for Toronto to become the first AL East team to win three straight division championships

since the 1976-78 Yankees Dave Winfield's 108 RBI will be hard to replace, although Paul Molitor might make up for it in other that features right fielder Tim ways. Duane Ward becomes the Salmon (.347, 29 HR, 109 RBI at full-time closer with Tom Henke gone. Dick Schofield will do fine at shortstop for Manuel Lec.

> Cleveland Indians The Indians seemed ready to rise this season before the boating accident that killed Steve Olin and Tim

> Crews and injured Bob Ojeda. Olin (29 saves) symbolized the emergence of the young Indians. Carlos Baerga hit .300 with 200 hits, 20 home runs and 100 RBI and Kenny Lofton set a league record for rookies with 66 stolen

> Detroit Tigers A lot of people point to Detroit's low batting average (.756) and ma-jor league leading strikeouts (1,055), but the Tigers again led the

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Daulton, Phillies Catcher, Signs for \$18.5 Million

CLEARWATER, Florida - The Philadelphia Phillies were willing to pay \$18.5 million to ensure that catcher Darren Daulton remains with the team for his entire career.

Daulton became the highest-paid catcher in baseball on Tuesday, agreeing to an \$18.5 million, four-year extension through the 1997 Daulton will make \$2.25 million in 1993, the final season of a

three-year deal worth \$6.75 million guaranteed. The new contract gives the Phillies a 1998 option at \$5 million with a \$500,000 buyout. The contract also contains bonuses for various season awards, including being selected the league's most valuable player.
"Darren has overcome a lot of adversity to become without question the best catcher in baseball," Bill Giles, the Phillies'

president, said, alluding to six operations the catcher has had on his "To me he's a great example of what hard work and determination can accomplish whether it is in sports or life. This new contract enables

Darren to complete his career as a Phillie. Mike Schmidt played all of his career with the Phillies, and Darren will be the second Daulton, 31, had his best season in 1992, hitting ,270 with 27 home runs and a league-leading 109 RBIs.

He became the fourth catcher to lead the NL in RBIs, with Roy Campanella (1953), Johnny Bench (1972-74) and Gary Carter Daulton's career almost ended June 21, 1986, when Mike Heath of

the St. Louis Cardinals slid into his left knee at home plate. Daulton underwent surgery four days later for a ligament tear.

He also overcame serious injuries in 1991, when he missed numer ous games when a car he was riding in crashed into a tree.

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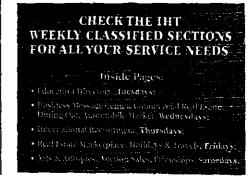
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حكذامن الأصل

ART BUCHWALD

Fairness? It's a Big Lie

WASHINGTON — The big-gest lie now circulating in the made it up during the campaign United States is, "I'm willing to and it was inserted into the pay my share of taxes if everyone speech.' Another is that Chelsea else pays their fair share."

Despite the fact that I have read ing a research paper on the Boston this in the newspapers and have Tea Party. A third is that it was even heard the president quote peo- originally part of an old French ple saying it. I have been unable to

actually meet one person who meant it.

Recently stood in front of an H&R Block & tax advice store in Washington and conducted an exit poll of customers.

I posed the Buchwald you willing to pay your fair share of taxes if everyhody else does?" One man responded. "What ex-

actly is a fair share of taxes?" The government defines fair as collecting enough to take care of its code, has turned giving advice to needs and at the same time leaving taxpayers into a gold mine." the taxpayers with plenty to pay He said, "Everyone knows that

that's scientifically impossible." A woman came out dabbing her

eyes with a tissue. I read the quote 'Who said that?" she wanted to

"Elvis Presley. But there's one

Oscar Victories Spur Irish to Subsidize Films

DUBLIN - The Irish government has decided to revive the state-run Irish Film Board, abolished nearly six years ago, after Ireland won two Hollywood Oscars. Arts Minister Michael D. Higgins announced that the state would reactivate a board which has offered no seed funding for films

One of the first films to be funded by the board was "Angel." which launched Neil Jordan's caany Irish investment in The Crying Game,' it would have made a prof-

Clinton found the phrase while do-

drinking song. Whatever its origin. it has spread like wildfire from one end of the country to the other." She confided, "I will pay my fair

share - only if everyone else pays more than their fair share." The next person who came out was very cautious about saying anything critical of the tax system.

The lawmakers must know what they are doing or they wouldn't be members of Congress. I doubt if any of us is paying one more cent of taxes than is absolutely necessary. "You are a wonderful person to

have such faith in the tax system. What do you do for a living?"
"I am the manager of this H&R
Block store which, thanks to the tax

Another customer appeared and I read the statement and asked if he agreed with it. He answered. "It doesn't matter. I don't have the money to pay any share. That's why they are going to confiscate my automobile. Even if everybody pays their share, the IRS won't give

me my car back." One gentleman said, "Death and taxes and fairness do not mix. The guy in the lower bracket believes that I'm shafting him, and I think that the guy in the upper bracket is shafting me. The only thing we all have in common is that we are sure the government is screwing every-

On the basis of my poll, fairness does not appear to be one of the major concerns of the American public when it comes to paying taxes. People talked happily about wanting to pay taxes because it sounded good, and Clinton had

I called the White House to find out if the president really believed that taxpayers should be treated reer. Jordan, celebrating his 1993 fairly. He was out jogging. But an Oscar for writing "The Crying aide told me that, although the Game," said: "If there had been president believes in fairness, he was furious that someone in his administration had leaked it to the

> North America Friday will be cool with rain

remain chilly. Detroit will have snow Friday as unsen-sonably cold weather contin-

Nick Scotti: 10 Easy Steps to Stardom

JPY100 120.

By Rick Marin

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Nick Scotti was born with great looks and a good voice. His debut album, "Nick Scotti" (Reprise), hit record stores last week. It sounds, well, O. K.: R&B pop. easy on the ears, with lots of retro references. But how

it sounds is not really the point. The point is how it got to the record stores in the first place - a lesson in the machinery of '90s pop stardom (the same machinery, of course, that produced such musical hunks as Harry Connick Jr., Chris Isaak and Billy Ray Cytus).

Here's how it works: 1. Start hanging out in nightclubs in iunior high.

2. Become a top male model.

Meet Madonna at a party. Send her your demo tape.

5. Land a record contract at Madonna's label, then remake a funky 70s song.

6. Have Madonna's press agent spread the news that you're not just a pretty boy-

toy; you can sing, too. 7. Do a sexy photo shoot with Bruce Weber for Vanity Fair.

8. Appear on the cover of a hip new downtown magazine. 9. Be fêted at a small private party at a

hip new downtown restaurant and a big un-private party at a huge nightclub.

10. Go on a nationwide promotional tour and become famous for being famous before your first album even comes out. Welcome to the short, happy life of Nick Scotti.

He was 13 when he started sneaking out of his parents' house in Queens and hop-ping the train to Manhattan to dance all night at a club called the Funhouse. That's when he first met Madonna, in the deejay booth with Jellybean Benitez and other creatures of the downtown scene who would later become famous for having known Madonna before she became fam-

By 18, he was modeling in Japan and Europe, where he became a regular in L'Uomo Vogue and scored a contract with Valentino. At 22, two years ago, he met Madonna again, at a birthday party for the photographer Herb Ritts. This was the

crucial break. She sort of gave me a little bit of attitude." Scotti said, while sipping cappuccino in the office of Liz Rosenberg, who is Madonna's press agent and, now, Scotti's, too, "She was a little disrespectful," said Scotti, who added that he responded with an expletive.

She said, 'That's the nicest thing I've heard all day." he continued. "Then we talked for a really long time, about an hour, in fact. I told her I was writing and singing, and she said. Send me a demo

expected in Beijing and Seoul Finday through Sun-day, and there should be some sunshine each day. Hong Kong will be warm and



Good looks, parties and a word from Madonna helped Nick Scotti get his first album off the ground.

tape. So I did. Immediately. Like, I ran home and Fed Ex-ed it that night." Madonna sent the tape to Warner Brothers Records ther own Maverick label didn't exist yet). Warners' Reprise division signed him. In the liner notes to his album. Scotti acknowledges the debt to "Madon-

But in person, he added a qualifier: "She basically got the door open for me and the rest was up to me. I have to say I was lucky. A lot of things sort of fell in my path. But it's what people do with what

na (Mo) Ciccione for your inspiration and

falls in their path. Scotti wrote four of the 10 songs on the album: Madonna co-wrote and sings on the opening track, "Get Over." The first single is a remake of Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes 1975 hit "Wake Up Every-

A Billboard review praised Scotti's "convincingly soulful . . . throaty bari-tone," dubbing him a "highly photogenic newcomer." The CD is decorated with black-and-white photos of Scotti looking pensive, moody, naughty, seductive.
His version of "Wake Up Everybody"

hits a multitude of current pop-cultural huttons: '70s nostalgia, environmentalism ("Wake up/Stop cutting down our trees") and, in a lyric revised by Scotti, AIDS. He changed the original line, "Wake up all the doctors/Make the old people well" to "Make the sick people well."

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The liner notes also include a message from the Earth Communications Office, a Los Angeles-based environmental lobby popular in the entertainment industry. Being positive" and "social awareness are the twin themes of his album, Scotti

The founder of U magazine, who goes simply by Michael, said, "There is a lot of positive energy in his music, plus he's good looking." He put Scotti on the cover of U's self-proclaimed debut as "a fashionable weekly," and made him guest of honor at a

party the magazine's launching.

The party, which was co-hosted by Rosenberg, was held at Orbit, a cozy down-town restaurant of the moment. Guests included the party queen Suzanne Bartsch, the gym owner David Barton and John Epperson, who is better known as the drag performer Lypsinka.

"I'd never heard of him before," Epperson said, when asked what he thought of Scotti. "I must be the only one." Warner Brothers threw a second party celebrating Scotti at Club USA two nights

There is, Michael said, "a buzz around Nick," How did it get there? Rosenberg, the vice president of publicity at Warner Brothers, who as Madonna's publicist has become a public-relations potentate to the entertainment press, modestly denied that she had very much to do with it. "People write what they want to," she

think people are astounded that somebody who looks that good could have such a great voice," she said. Vanity Fair was sufficiently astounded to devote four pages of its April issue to Bruce Weber photos of Scotti frolicking in

various states of undress around the pool at the Fontainebleau hotel in Miami "He's hot, sexy, talented, up-and-com-

said. "Just because people take my calls

doesn't mean I can get them to do anything I want." Why do they want Scotti? "I

ing, and it was a great photo shoot," said Beth Kseniak, a spokeswoman for the magazine. Mademoiselle also gave him a page, gushing over the "24-year-old. green-eyed six-footer.

Rosenberg is well aware of the dangers of overexposure. "It's a double-edged sword," she said. "Because what happens when you get the press enthusiastic about any particular artist, then you get accused

Hype has burned the music industry before. Top-40 teen idols from Fabian to Milli Vanilli have been known to achieve musical fame unencumbered by innate

"I definitely think that people who are good-looking have an advantage," Scotti said. "If I said they didn't, I'd be a liar. I don't make the rules. That's just the way it is. I was born this way. I can't help that."

PEOPLE

Costner on Easter Island: The Extras Want Extras

Kevin Costner may have been a big hit with North American Indians after "Dances With Wolves." but he's finding some South Pacific islanders are harder to please. About 400 Easter Island natives. extras in his latest production. "Rapa Nut." went on strike this week claiming the \$24 his production company pays for them to stand around all night is just not enough. A company representative said it would be willing to pay \$41 if the islanders gave up free hot meals and settled for sandwiches. They refused.

Peter Murphy, the 18-year-old son of Annie Murphy and Bishop Eamonn Casey, had a run-in recently with his mother's live-in boyfriend, Arthur Pennell, 68. They were charged with disorderly conduct after a scuffle in the couple? condominium in Ridgefield, Connecticut, police said. They added that Annie Murphy, 45, was slightly injured trying to break up the fight. The reason for the quarrel was not disclosed.

Dr. William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson, pioneer researchers on the physiology of sex who were granted a divorce earlier this month, said they would continue to work together professionally. What did they do when they got their divorce papers? They signed them and then went out to dinner." said William R. Young, director of their institute in St. Louis.

Marin Alsop, who was the first woman to conduct the Boston Pops Orchestra, has been named as principal conductor of the Colorado Symphony Orchestra.

And now, Amy Fisher-Joey Buttafuoco comic books. Published by He Said/She Said Comics, who pioneered sex maniac and serial killer trading cards, the new comic books have text from newspaper and television interviews with the Long Island Lolita, her boyfriend and his wife. Fisher is serving a prison term for shooting her.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 6

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WEATHER

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THE SWAMP ROOT

CHRONICLE: Adventures in the Word Trade

By Robert Manning, 431 pages. \$24.95. Norton. Reviewed by Edwin M. Yoder

R OBERT Manning is one of, the most accomplished American journalists and editors, but the opening pages of this memoir tell so conventional a tale that, for a moment, I wondered why he'd bothered. But "The Swamp Root Chronicle" is as deceptive as an opera with a slow overture. Once fairs in the Kennedy-Johnson launched, it carries the reader agreeably along, reaching a sort of peak in the story of Manning's collision, a decade ago, with Mortimer ney hired him to design a new-look Zuckerman, the Canadian-born en-

trepreneur who bought Manning's horse (The Atlantic Monthly), then proceeded to unhorse him and quibble over the agreed price. Growing up poor in Depression-

era Binghampton, New York. Manning had to make do with a pre-World War II high school education, fortified by a year at Harvard on a Nieman Fellowship. He broke in on the excellent local paper. From Binghampton he went to the old United Press, from there by way of the Army to Time magazine where he headed the Time London bureau in the '50s. From Time it was on to the State Department as assistant secretary for public afyears. He stopped briefly by the now-dead New York Herald Tribune, where publisher Jock Whit-

cellent Observer of London. Manning found an eccentric editor blocking his way and soon left. It was then that he went to The Atlantic as Edward Weeks's understudy

BOOKS

Manning has good stories to tell and tells them with spirit. Of spe-cial interest are his accounts of the friendship with Ernest Hemingway, which grew out of an assignment to chronicle the writer for a Time cover; his adventures in government publicity under a boss, Dean Rusk, who emphatically questioned the press's role in for-eign policy; his observations on England in the '50s; and his insider's account of the years at The Atlantic. The tone, usually mellow, turns caustic when he gets to the clash with Zuckerman.

By the late 1970s Manning and The Atlantic's owners agreed that

the magazine, at 100-plus, had circulation to more than 300,000. But without fresh investment the magazine would drift cozily along. paying too little to writers and luring prestige bylines (Saul Bellow, et al.)

only with the magazine's reputation.

The need ultimately led him to Zuckerman, then a rising Boston real-estate tycoon, subsequently a heavy investor in U.S. News & World Report. After an elaborate mating dance choreographed by lawyers, Zuckerman signed to buy The Atlantic and its companion Atlantic Monthly Press. Once the deal was struck, however, he slipped behind Manning's back in search of a new editor, then balked at the agreed payments, claiming that he'd been misled about the magazine's financial condition.

grown a bit wheezy and needed other stockholders prevailed, both working capital. He had built its in the state and federal cases. Zuckother stockholders prevailed, both erman paid.

> Manning's self-education clearly failed him in one respect: It failed to instill a useful quotient of slyness and suspicion of the motives and purposes of others. An oldfashioned man, he believes there are unwritten rules of conduct which take precedence, for persons of honor, over the notoriously fluid and flexible rules that prevail in the markets these days. If that is Manning's only defect he is a lucky man. And if what most journalists would once have called virtue is now a handicap, our trade is in worse shape than we imagine.

Edwin M. Yoder is a columnist for

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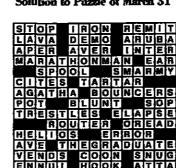
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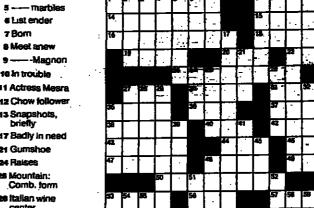
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D New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott ROM 1953 to 1989 the Ameri-T can Contract Bridge League produced an annual record of the world championship, featuring deals and analysis. Since then simi-

lar books have been produced. The diagramed deal from the Yokohama 1991 book, available for \$27.95 each including postage from Baron-Barclay Bridge Sup-plies, (800) 274-2221, features a battle between Brazil and Poland. Two teams that have won world titles and are regularly in contention. It shows that a clever play may fail in the short term but provide a long-term profit.

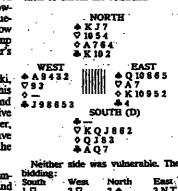
In one room the Brazilians hold-ing the East-West cards landed in five spades doubled, competing against five hearts. The declarer lost a spade trick, a heart trick and a club trick for down one.

In the replay, as shown, the Bra-zilians landed in five hearts doubled after an auction that included a Michaels cue-bid by West, showing spades and a minor suit, a cue-bid of two spades by North to show heart support, and a two no-trump bid by East to ask for his partner's

minor suit The Polish West, Cezary Balicki, thought he needed to reach his partner quickly to score a diamond ruff so he made the imaginative lead of the spade nine. His partner, Adam Zmudzinski, did not have the hoped-for spade king, but the

South played the jack from dummy, an unimportant misguess, and ruffed East's queen. When East then gained the lead with the heart ace he knew that his partner held a

East therefore led a diamond, give ing the ruff, and scored the king



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